PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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By EDWARD FURSTE.

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POETRY.

A POETICAL DUN.

[Some friend has sent us, says the *National Intelligencer*, under a blank cover, a copy of the subjoined very clever and very practical *jeu d'esprit*, addressed by the editor of the *Methodist Protestant* to his delinquent subscribers. We copy the article simply for the amusement of *our* readers; for, as Mr. Randolph used to say of his constituents, we have the best and noblest set of subscribers that ever honored and sustained a public journal. They, therefore, as a body, need no such ingenious hint, but should there be found here and there an exceptional case, he is at liberty to consider the Hiawathean appeal addressed to himself.]

Should you ask us why this dunning,
Why these sad complaints and murmurs,
Murmurs loud about delinquents
Who have read the paper weekly,
Read what they have never paid for,
Read with pleasure and with profit,
Read of church affairs and prospects,
Read of news both home and foreign,
Read the essays and the poems,
Full of wisdom and instruction;
Read the table of the markets,
Carefully corrected weekly—
Should you ask us why this dunning,
We should answer, we should tell you,
From the printer, from the mailer,
From the kind old paper-maker,
From the landlord, from the carrier,
From the man who taxes letters
With a *stamp* from Uncle Samuel—
Uncle *Sam* the rowdies call him;
From them all there comes a message,
Message kind, but firmly spoken,
"Please to pay us what you owe us."
Sad it is to hear such message
When our funds are all exhausted,
When the last bank note has left us,
When the gold coin all has vanished,
Gone to pay the paper-maker,
Gone to pay the toiling printer,
Gone to pay the landlord tribute,
Gone to pay the sable carrier,
Gone to pay the faithful mailer,
Gone to pay old Uncle Samuel—
Uncle *Sam* the rowdies call him—
Gone to pay the "shricker's" paper
Three and twenty hundred dollars.
Sad it is to turn our ledger,
Turn and see what sums are due us,
Due for volumes long since ended,
Due for years of pleasant reading,
Due for years of toilsome labor,
Due despite our patient waiting,
Due despite our constant dunning,
Due in sums from five to twenty.
Would you lift a burden from us?
Would you drive a spectre from you?
Would you taste a pleasant slumber?
Would you have a quiet conscience?
Would you read a paper *paid for?*
Send us money—send us money,
Send us money—send us money;
SEND THE MONEY THAT YOU OWE US!

PRINTING TEXTILES BY LIGHT.—A mode of printing textile fabrics by the chemical action of light has been brought to notice, under the term of chromatic photo-printing. The author, Mr. R. Smith, of London, proposes to employ the chemical agency of light in dyeing or staining textile fabrics; the cloth, whether wool, silk, flax, or cotton, being first steeped in a suitable solution, then dried in the dark, and subsequently exposed to the action of light, those parts which are to form the pattern being protected by pieces of darkened paper, or some other proper material, attached to a plate of glass. When the desired effect is produced, the time for which varies from two to twenty minutes, according to the nature of the process, the fabric has to be removed in order to undergo a fixing operation, whilst a fresh portion of it is exposed to the light. This may be easily effected by the use of a very simple mechanical arrangement, so that a number of photographic engines may be placed side by side, and operated at once.

COL NOBLES' WAGON-ROAD PARTY.—Advices dated St. Paul, Sept. 25th, have reached the Interior Department from Col. Nobles, superintendent of the party to construct the wagon-road in Minnesota Territory. The most interesting particulars of his letter have been anticipated.

We are glad to hear of the success, thus far, of the expedition, which was at one time threatened with serious trouble and probable defeat, owing to the Indian troubles at Yellow Medicine, happily averted by the promptness of the Indian Department in Minnesota, under charge of Major Cullen.

There is now completed from the Big Sioux to the Missouri river a road over which any train can pass, and through a country inviting to the emigrant. In four weeks the road will be completed from the Big Sioux to Fort Ridgeley—the eastern terminus on the Missouri river.

Massacres on the Plains.

The following is from an editorial in the San Francisco *Herald*, and based as it is upon the detailed account which that journal gives of the massacres, it portrays vividly our present relations with the Indians and Mormons:

From the news published in another column, there can be no doubt of the complicity of the Mormons with the Indians, in all the outrages which have of late been committed on the middle plains. There is no longer any safety for the emigrant—he is forced on the one side to submit to the extortions of the Mormon guides, and on the other, to the exactions of the Indians, too happy to escape with life. Both have united to fleece, rob and murder all those who may fall into their hands. We are very much afraid that we have not heard the last of the massacres by the Indians this year. Whatever trains may yet be in the way, will not escape without attacks. It will be seen from the statements published in another column, that there is little doubt that the Mormons had a knowledge beforehand of what the Indians were going to do—were in constant communication with them during the time that the hapless emigrant train was battling against the savage foe, by whom it was assaulted—that though fully aware that men, women and children were being cruelly murdered, they neglected to render any assistance, and did not even go so far as to remonstrate, and that they openly rejoiced with the Indians in the successful accomplishment of their bloody work. Indeed, according to the statements of Messrs. Power, Warn and Honea, the Mormons cannot be separated from the Indians in all these terrible outrages. They were the prompters, if not acters in the dreadful scenes which have of late been enacted on the middle plains. How well they have succeeded in moulding the savages, with whom they dwell, for the accomplishment of whatever objects they may have in view, is sufficiently evidenced by the distinction they now make between Mormons and Americans.—They have been taught to believe that there are but two races of white men in existence Mormons and Americans, and that while the former are their fast friends, the latter are deadly and uncompromising foes. It is horrible to contemplate that white men should be engaged in stirring up and goading on blood-thirsty savages, to the commission of deeds of atrocity and blood—to the massacre of defenseless women and children of their own race at least; but we are afraid it is but too true. The poisoning of a dead ox, for which the Indians asked, is stated as the main cause of the massacre; but that poisoning might have been done by the Mormons themselves. The swaggering course pursued by the emigrants, and which no one will seek to justify, excited a thirst for vengeance in their minds, and this might have been the plan they adopted to gratify it, knowing the fearful vengeance it would bring down upon the heads of the emigrants, if the act could be fastened upon them. Such a theory is by no means improbable or far-fetched. The spirit by which the Mormons are actuated is no longer a secret; and no act or proceeding of theirs no matter how fiendish or blood-thirsty, should excite astonishment. The people of Los Angeles, at a meeting recently held, adopted a preamble and resolutions calling upon the President of the United States to take measures for the prompt punishment of the authors of the recent wholesale butchery on the plains; and also calling upon the Governor of the State to enforce the laws in San Bernardino, pledging themselves to respond to the call of the proper authorities, if necessary in enforcing obedience. Matters wear a menacing aspect.

[We find the following significant item in the statement of Messrs. Power, Warn and Honea, (immigrants for California,) concerning the late Indian massacre, and the complicity of the Mormons with the atrocious butchery:]

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.—On the 17th of August, passed through the city of Salt Lake. Remained only three or four hours. Had a conversation with a merchant—a Gentile—who stated that on the previous Sunday, Brigham Young had declared, in the Temple, that henceforth Utah was a separate and independent Territory, and owned no obedience or allegiance to any form of laws, but those of ther own enactment, and called upon the people to stand together and support him in maintaining the cause of God and the Church. Was told that the house of Gilbert & Garrison had orders from Brigham to pack up and leave before the 1st of November.

☞ The Methodist Church North has appropriated to missionary purposes for the year 1857, sums amounting to $250,000. Of this amount, $166,000 are devoted to Home, and $73,157 to Foreign missions.—Africa is the chief field, receiving 27,757; China and Germany receive each $10,000; India, $7,500; France and Turkey, $5,000 each; South America, $3,500; Central America, $2,000; Norway, Sweden and Denmark, $3,000. The domestic fund is divided: To the population speaking English, $95,000; to the Germans, $46,000; to the Indians, $10,350; to the Scandinavians, $10,500; to the Welsh, $3,050; to the French, $1,100.

From the San Francisco Herald.

More about the Mormons.

By the arrival of the Senator we have two weeks later news from the South. By private advices from Los Angelos we are pleased to announce that Lieut. Beale and party, arrived there on Sunday last, all in good health. The camels were brought through safely, and are in excellent condition.

The *Star* is almost exclusively taken up with details of the late massacre and outrages on the plains. Further information goes to establish beyond question, the active participation of the Mormons in the inhuman slaughter.

THE LATE MASSACRE.

From the *Los Angelos Star* we take the annexed deposition of Mr. Ellis Eames, in relation to the condition of affairs in Deseret. It will be found important and interesting:

I started from Port Gibson, State of Mississippi, in the summer of '56, to engage a passage by steamer to California; but I was taken sick and returned to Texas, and thence to Kansas, where I took charge of a drove of cattle of nine hundred and seventy-three head, for Thomas Box, a Mormon, to deliver them at Salt Lake City. We started from Leavenworth city on the 22d of June last. We proceeded quietly and uninterruptedly on our journey as far as Sweet Water. Here we saw about one hundred and fifty armed men, (all Mormons;) they had established an observatory, to watch the approach and movements of Gen. Harney's army. We were informed by them, that the surrounding mountains were alive with men, to watch the movements of the army. We camped near Fort Bridger—I suppose about one mile and a half; saw nothing of their preparations, as I did not go nearer than a mile within their battlements. We proceeded to Echo Canon, forty miles from Salt Lake City. We saw a number of Mormon soldiers in the canon—guarding that pass—secreted in the brush; they made no fires at night, and said that the United States army should not pass them. They had great confidence in their allies, the Indians; they did not intend to meet the enemy in open field, but to ambush them, and the Indians were to run off the horses, stock, etc.

We next met a company of armed men, with a train of wagons, loaded with an outfit of provisions, munitions of war, etc., about twelve miles from Salt Lake City, on the 20th of September, early in the morning. We learned from Dr. Dunion, surgeon to Brigham Young's army, that they had taken a vote at Salt Lake City, that if the United States army forced its way into Utah, they themselves would burn their city, towns, forts, etc., and lay every habitation in ashes. That they had already picked out secret places in the mountains, to "cache" their provisions, and make their future abode with the Indians. The Doctor stated that arrangements were already entered into that provided the army should enter the settlements, *every city, town and village in the States of California, Missouri and Iowa should be immediately burned; that they had men to do this who were not known to be Mormons!* And that they would cut off all the emigrant trains, army stores, stock, etc.; that no man, woman or child should hereafter cross the Plains, without being scalped! That they depended upon and expected the Indians to perform this infernal and cowardly part of the designs.

We arrived at the city in the afternoon of the same day. I found here amongst the people of the city the most hostile feelings and bitter sentiments that the heart of man could possibly conceive.

Here I learned that it was necessary for me to get a passport from the War Department of Brigham Young's army, to secure my safety through the settlements, which I did, and found it very advantageous to me on my way through the settlements.

ADJ'T GEN.'S OFFICE, UTAH TERRITORY,
Great Salt Lake City, Sep. 21, '57.

To all to whom it may concern. This is to certifiy that the bearer, Mr. John Aiken, who is peaceably traveling through the Territory, is permitted to pass on his way to California.

DANIEL H. WELLS,
Lieutenant-General Commanding.

By order of the Lieut.-Gen. Commanding,
JAMES FERGUSON,
Adjutant-General.

Indorsed by Col. Dame, of Parowan.
Sept. 28, 1857. WM. H. DAME.
Colonel Iron Military District.

This may seem strange to Americans, that they are not permitted to travel on their own soil, in Utah, without first obtaining passports. This may be accounted for, on the ground that Utah Territory is placed under martial law, and none but those who are considered friendly to their cause, can obtain passports out of the Territory.

I started from the Mormon City on the 23d of September, and travelled three hundred and twenty-five miles on the southern route to California by myself. I passed through the principal towns on this route—being stopped by the Mormon officers and Indian chiefs, declaring that no American should leave the Territory without showing his authority, and paying the Indians for the privilege; this I acceded to by paying to the Indians about forty dollars, besides blankets, clothing, etc. All this occurred within the limits of the Mormon settlements. After I left the Mormons, I got along peaceably with the Indians, who are not directly under Momon influence. I stayed at Painter Creek several days, within six miles of the scene of the late horrible massacre, where I joined the company of the United States mail to San Bernardino. While at Painter Creek, I saw some of the Mormons drawing some of the wagons belonging to persons who fell in the late massacre towards Cedar City; they did not explain to me anything of their busines, or of their possession of the wagons; seemed very distant and indifferent in their communications, I asked no questions; I wished to avoid suspicion.

After leaving Painter Creek, and arriving at the field of blood, I discovered several bodies that were slain, in a state of nudity and a state of putrefaction. I saw about twenty wolves feasting upon the carcasses of the murdered. I noticed that the women and children were more generally eaten by the wild beasts than the men. Mr. Hunt and his companions often laughed, and made remarks derogatory to decency, and contrary to humanity, upon the persons of those who were there rotting, or had become the food to wild beasts.—Although this terrible massacre occurred within six miles of Painter Creek settlement, and thirty from Cedar City, yet it appears that the Mormons are determined to suffer their carcasses to remain uncovered, for their bones to bleach upon the Plains.

MORMON MISREPRESENTATION AND DECEPTION.

The *Los Angelos Star* of October 31st, publishes a long statement signed by William Webb, Mr. Baise, W. S. Bledsbe and W. H. Tannehill, sufferers by the late outrages on the plains in which they are made to say "that they neither saw nor heard anything that would lead a rational or unprejudiced mind to believe, or even suspect, that any of the Utah inhabitants were instigators in the causes, as has been intimated and even boldly asserted by many of the encouragers of Mormon persecution and misrepresentation, in this section of the country. But state that the general sympathy and excitement prevalent upon such occasions, pervades the minds of the people of that Territory—and that the Mormon interpreters have used every means, and all due diligence so far as they know, in obtaining the children, as well as to procure information respecting the circumstances of the catastrophe."

In the *Star* of November 7, a positive contradiction of the foregoing appear, sworn to by Mr. Webb. He says:—

I have read the statement published in the *Los Angeles Star* of October 31, 1857, over my signature, Messrs. Baise, Bledsbe, and Tannehill, and I say, I never signed that statement; that the statement read to me by Christian, and which I signed without reading it myself, was altogether different from the published statement, which is unqualifiedly false.

I have read the statement made by Mr. Honea, who came in with us, which was published in the *Los Angeles Star* of October 27, 1857, and that statement is true, and not exaggerated.

I have no hesitation in saying that, from my own knowledge and belief, the late horrible massacre and robberies, perpetrated upon the emigrant trains in Utah Territory, were committed by the Mormons, and Indians under Mormon influence.

The Rev. J. Ward Christian referred to, gives a highly favorable description of things in Utah, to the *Star*. He represents the people quiet and industrious, and not in the least agitated about the approach of the United States troops!

THE NEW TERRITORY OF DACOTAH.—The last Congress, it will be remembered, formed a new territory under the name of Dacotah. The Independent, published at Sargeant's Bluff, says the Territory includes a great part of the valley of the Sioux, the valleys of the James and Vermillion rivers, and large tracts of beautiful bottom lands lying on the Missouri. In regard to the climate, it becomes milder to the westward, so much so that the winters in the north-western part of Dacota are said to be not much more severe than in northern Pennsylvania. The prevailing want of this entire region is timber. Its chief attractions are a fertile soil, pure air and water, and unusually healthy climate; and it is believed also to possess an abundance of mineral coal.

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL ENGRAVING.—This is a mode of engraving applicable to any process by which a design is reprodued. The drawing may be made upon paper and transferred upon the plates. Impressions from lithographic stones, from copper or steel, may be transferred. Graving tools may also be used, and as well upon zinc as upon lithographic stones, for the purpose of procuring a flat shade. This process is equally applicable to printing type. It is sufficient to have a page of a book transformed upon a plate of zinc to make a stereotype. According to this method, a page of a book may be transposed, during the printing, upon thin sheets of zinc, and from these upon stouter sheets, for engraving whenever a reprint is desired. A copy on thin sheets of zinc will not cost more than a copy on good paper.

About the Central America.

STATEMENT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

The Portsmouth *Transcript* publishes the following exculpatory statement from the Chief Engineer of the Central America:

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Sept. 9, 1857.

Editor of the Transcript:

Erroneous statements having gone forth in connection with the disaster to the steamer Central America as to my conduct as chief engineer, I desire to correct them through the medium of your paper, and place my conduct before the public in its proper light.

It has been alledged that the loss of the steamer was solely attributed to my neglect of duty in permitting the fires of the engines to unnecessarily go out, and thus rendering the vessel unmanageable The statement is entirely false. The fact is that the steamer filled with water so rapidly from leaks and the boisterous character of the sea, that the fires could not be kept up, though every remedy which suggested itself was employed for that purpose.

Another statement is that I acted prematurely and unadvisedly in quitting the steamer. The assertion is equally false with the first. After consultation with the commander, Capt. Herndon, and the first officer of the ship, Mr. Charles Vanrensalear, it was our unanimous opinion that the Central America could not live till midnight of the evening on which she foundered, and the justice of the conclusion is sustained by the fact that in a much less space of time than predicted the steamer went down.

Previous to the melancholy termination of the struggle, however, and at the solicitation, or rather direction of Capt. Herndon, I did get one of the ship's boats ready, and in her placed all the ladies and children aboard the steamer. The brig Marine was then coming down to the assistance of those in the boat, and after a long effort they were safely landed on the brig.

It was after this, however, that Capt. Herndon saw the necessity of closer communication with the brig, as also the necessity of a larger number of boats, in which to transfer the passengers from the steamer, and by his direction I left in the next boat from the steamer for the brig, to effect the desired arrangements. On my arrival aboard the brig, I communicated with her captain, who informed me he would bear down as fast as possible, but that it would necessarily have to be with caution, as he was himself in a disabled condition, having lost his main yard and some sails. Captain Burt offered the use of his own boat, a yawl, but denounced her as entirely unsafe—that she would not live three minutes in such a sea. In the meantime two boats arrived from the steamer with passengers and a portion of her crew, who, on being landed, deserted their conveyances, leaving them along side of the brig, with only one quartermaster in each of the boats. I ordered and entreated the crew to mann the boats and return with me to rescue others, but they positively refused to comply, as all on board the brig can testify. I was thus left powerless, and had no other alternative but to remain on board the "Marine."

This brief, but impartial narration of facts, which will be confirmed as soon as I arrive in New York and a full investigation can be had. Until this shall occur, it is but just that public opinion should be suspended, as it will vindicate my character as an officer and gentlemen from the aspertions attempted to be cast on it.

I am, very respectfully,
GEORGE E. ASHBY,
Late Chief Engineer Central America.

SEA-WORTHINESS OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.—An Engineer communicates the following to the N. Y. Evening *Post:*

Your article in relation to the sea-worthiness of the Central America, alias Geo. Law, is entirely correct. Having made two trips in her from New York, I think my opinion of the steamer is sustained, and will be by all parties who have had the misfortune to travel in her; and that she went under the name of the Old Tub among all sea-faring men who ever made a trip in her; so much so, that parties going out to California were afaid to go in her, and her owners changed her name to Central America, so that miners would not know it was the George Law till on board. The less the owners of the Law say in regard to her sea-worthiness the better, both in reference to the Law, and also the Illinois, the other boat on the line; and if there is an investigation in relation to the disaster, I am prepared to show she should have been condemned a year ago, and also that the Illinois is not in a condition now to run.

THE LAST SEEN OF CAPT. HERNDON.—The Savannah papers contain the following, said to have been obtainen from Adolp Fredericks, one of the rescued from the Central America:

"Between two and three hours after the vessel sank, Capton Herndon floated up to where Fredericks and some others were on a raft. Capt. H. was provided with a handsome India rubber life preserver, and was floating on a piece of plank. He addressed them encouragingly, saying—'Boys this a poor craft to get to New York in.—Have you got any brandy among you?' To Fredericks, Capt. H. seemed capable of floating in safety for a length of time."

[From the San Francisco Herald, Oct. 30th.]

About the P. M. S. S. Company.

The mighty swell of popular wrath is at length surging against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and it is to be hoped, before it subsides, that detestable monopoly will be forever swept away. In the infancy of California emigration, the Government of the United States, with the view of bringing into existence, and fostering into full growth and vigor, a safe, speedy, and commodious means of transportation for the hundreds of thousands of adventurous spirits desirous of peopling this far-off province, awarded to some wealthy capitalists in New York, a contract for conducting a mail communication between California and the Atlantic States. The contractors were paid a most liberal sum, and one of the express stipulations on the part of the Government, was to the effect, that the steamers to be placed upon the line were to be of such dimensions and so strongly built as to be capable of taking a heavy armament, and of being used by the United States as war steamers in case of emergency. It was at least to be expected, that, so liberally endowed as was the agency, the recepients of the Government patronage would liberally and in good faith have carried out the intent of the contract. The people of California have had bitter and woful experience of their sordid liberality and want of faith. Hundreds died in the early times, by disease contracted on the Isthmus, through the failure of the company to provide means of conveyance at the proper time. Hundreds died in our hospitals of fever contracted on board their steamers crowded to such an extent as to generate disease. All this, our long suffering people have borne—their complaints stifled at Washington by persiscess misrepresentations, and the necessities of travel compelling them to use the mail line for the transportation of themselves and their families, in despite of the Company's grinding extortion and maltreatment; but this last fearful result of criminal recklessness has at length aroused the people to a pitch of absolutely vengful exasperation, and there is, we rejoice to say, reason to hope that the doom of the monopoly is sealed.

Indeed, indeed, it is full time. Four hundred brave men, true sons of California, have been untimely sent to their account, unannealed except by that last act of knightly heroism, such as King Arthur's peers might well be proud of. Dragged into the depths of ocean with that battered hulk, four hundred gallant men went down, in sight of that shore where their eyes had first seen the light, where their best affections clustered, where loving wives and fond mothers waited with gladsome impatience to welcome them after years of perilous wanderings; to which, as the land of their birth, their manly loyal American hearts turned with joyous pride: alas!

Nor wife nor children more shall they behold
Nor friends nor sacred home.

From the depths of the treacherous ocean, there is, for these poor victims of heartless cupidity, no return to the loved ones whose hearts are now bruised with unspeakable anguish in their lorn bereavement. But, men of California, let us take heed that this thing *shall* not occur hereafter. Let the united voice of the people go forth, declaring that this monopoly shall tyranize over us no longer. We do not ask to avenge the dead; Heaven forbid: but in the name of humanity let us save the living from a like fate. Those purse-proud ingrates in New York—made purse-proud by the gains they have gathered from our shores—think that the State is a legitimate prey to their rapacity. Californians are their meat. For them, you, miners delve in midnight darkness in the deep shaft: for them, you, artisans toil: for them, you, merchants traffic: for them, you, farmers cultivate your land and raise your crops.

Is this, then, the use to which this young and beautiful State is to be turned? to fill the plethoric coffers of those New York money seekers. We may well say with Cassius:

—What trash is Rome,
What rubbish, and what offal, when it serves
For the base purpose to illuminate
So vile a thing as Cæsar!

CUSTOM RECEIPTS.—The subjoined statement of receipts under the existing Tariff is taken from the books of the Treasury:

July 13.....	$3,761,553
July 20.....	2,184,725
July 27.....	2,059,808
	8,006,083
Same period last year,...	5,500,000
Gain in 1857,.....	$2,506,083

Taking into consideration the payment on account of goods purposely left in warehouse to take advantage of the reduction, which went into effect July 1st, the increase is very small.

HOW FAR CAN LIGHTNING BE SEEN?—A correspondent of the Adrian Expositor "figures up" as follows, in answering the question, "How far can lightning be seen?" At half-past 9 o'clock, on Sabbath evening, I observed lightning low in the horizon, due west. The light was quite bright, but no thunder was heard. A gentleman who came from Chicago on Monday morning, informed me that at that hour a heavy thunder storm was in progress in that city, no signs of which were seen this side of the head of Lake Michigan. So lightning can be seen at least two hundred miles.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1857.

J. W. WILEY AND E. FURSTE, EDITORS.

"Truth crush'd to earth will rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers."

The Mail Service to Puget Sound, and the P. M. S. S. Co.

In our last issue we referred to the fact that the P. M. S. S. Co's. steamer *Columbia*, Capt. DALL, from San Francisco, failed to run up to this place, as per contract, on her last trip, or to connect with the *Constitution*, but leaving her mails at Port Townsend and returning, they were brought up by the last named steamer, but as a necessary consequence, *one week behind the contract time.*

Since the commencement of the mail service from San Francisco to Olympia, by the P. M. S. S. Co., we have heard but one unceasing round of just complaint concerning the manner in which the agents of that company are *pretending* to perform their contract; and our duty as journalists led us to enquire in such places, and from such sources as we knew to be reliable, and which, added to our own observations, would place our readers in possession of facts, from which they could judge whether this continued fault-finding was groundless or not.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company entered into a contract with the government of the United States, (which we published some months since,) for the delivery of the mails at Port Townsend *and Olympia*, semi-monthly, *in first class steamers*, for the sum of $122,500 per annum; and the government, of course, stipulated in that contract, that those mails should be delivered with *"security and celerity."* Thus far, then, how have they fulfilled this part of their contract? *Two* trips of the *four* already made, the *Columbia* delivered the mails at our post-office, after visiting Portland, and experiencing the usual delays on the river. *The succeeding two trips*, the mails were left at Port Townsend, and reached this place as above, by the *Constitution*, on her return from her own weekly service on the sound—in one instance, causing a delay of *four* days, even after their arrival at Port Townsend, and in the other of *two*.

The last mails from San Francisco were brought up by the *Republic* to Port Townsend; and from what we know of her passage, viz:—nine days to the last named place—and from what we have heard of her condition, there was neither "security nor celerity" in her transmission of them. The performance of their contract *in this manner*, we regard as a positive outrage upon the government as well as the public; and in the name of the citizens of the Territory, we most solemnly protest against this wanton breach of faith of the agents of the company with the Postmaster General.

The treatment extended to our business community in the matter of passage and freight, demonstrates very conclusively that our citizens are regarded by them as "outside barbarians," and that it is only necessary to demand from them whatever price they please to be quietly acquiesced in. As an evidence of the truth of this, we will state, that passengers are taken on board at Portland, brought round to Port Townsend, and conveyed thence to San Francisco for **$20**, while the unfortunate who takes passage at Port Townsend for San Francisco is made to pay the modest sum of **$75**—at the same time our Oregon friends are called upon for **$40** for their passage *from Portland to Port Townsend alone!* We had hoped for better things from this mail service, and deeply regret the necessity which calls from us strictures of severity concerning their contract, but our readers can see from the foregoing, and what may follow, the benefits we are likely to receive from our ocean mail communication with San Francisco, managed in the loose and reckless manner it has thus far been carried on.

But again; is the *Republic* a "first class steamer?" is she a safe vessel, and sea-worthy? Is she a vessel of such a character as would be competent of being converted into a vessel of war, in accordance with the contract of the company with the government? These are questions of vital importance to our people, to the Post-office Department, and to the general government. Let them be answered by the associations of "ship carpenters" and "ship caulkers" of San Francisco. At a meeting of these associations on the 12th ult., in discussing the merits and demerits of the different ocean steamers in the service of the P. M. S. S. Co., in connection with others, variously employed on the Pacific coast, the following verdict was agreed upon concerning—

"The Republic; pumps defective and *useless*, when she struck six years ago, and the vessel leaky, and compelled to resort to them daily to keep her free, when placed on the Oregon route."

In confirmation of the correctness of the above statement, we learn from passengers who came round on the *Republic*, that she went down from Portland to the mouth of the Columbia river and returned—the Capt. at that time determining not to hazard the crossing of the bar; that when she did cross out, every person on board was more or less alarmed—each having in readiness his life preserver, in case necessity should require its use; that when she rolled in the sea, her water-way seams opened to an extent capable of admitting a persons hand; that she was generally regarded by the passengers *as an old trap*, that would some day perform the functions of a *"dead-fall."*

Whilst on this subject we will take the liberty of observing, that in their discussion, and in their conclusions in favor of and against the sea-worthiness of the various ocean steamers in the Pacific trade, the "ship carpenters" and "ship caulkers" decided that the *Constitution* was in *"good condition, since her repairs."* *"Her timber is represented as sound, and she was in good condition when she left San Francisco, having been thoroughly repaired."* This is the language of the associations alluded to.

With the foregoing statements of what we are induced to believe are *stubborn facts*, staring the P. M. S. S. Co. in the face, it certainly appears to us singular and inexplicable, that they *dare* so act with their contract, and it will be to us still more mysterious, if, after violating the same in every essential particular, they can manage to pass the hands of government unscathed. The arrogant, presumptuous and reckless manner in which they have thus far demeaned themselves towards the government and the public, is without precedent or example within our knowledge, in the history of U. S. mail contracts. Many of the Company's vessels by competent surveyors pronounced rotten and unsea-worthy, (amongst others the *Republic*,) their arrivals and departures to and from Puget Sound suiting their own convenience only; their failure, (as per contract,) to connect San Francisco with Olympia—immense sums drawn from the Treasury annually, and new contracts given to them—again we say it will be regarded as most mysterious if they be permitted to continue in the violation of their contract with impunity.

Another matter. We have, of late, heard much blame attributed to the owners of the *Constitution* concerning a contract they are *said* to have entered into with the company for the transmission of the mails from Port Townsend to Olympia. We have been at some pains in making enquiry in the proper quarter, and are fully satisfied that all complaint on that score is entirely groundless, and without cause. It is true, as we are informed, that they *did make an offer* to the President of the P. M. S. S. Co. in New York, to connect at Port Townsend with their steamer, at a price that was considered rather exhorbitant, and therefore the offer was declined. Since then, and after a determination on the part of their agents Messrs. FORBES & BABCOCK, of San Francisco, to make Port Townsend and *not* Olympia, the termini on the northern end of the route, Capt. HUNT, we are told, agreed with Capt. DALL, of the *Columbia*, to bring up his mails, *but no stipulation was agreed upon as to forming a connection.* It short it has been *refused* as *impracticable*, owing to the irregularity of the arrival of the company's steamer at Port Townsend, and the performance of the *Constitution's* contract for weekly service.

We are thoroughly convinced that the owners of the *Constitution* have endeavored to the utmost of their ability to perform their contract faithfully—to accommodate and benefit the people of the Sound and territory at large. They have exhausted all their means and taxed their energies to their utmost to place upon our waters a steamer that no one can honestly find fault with, and it looks to us as being in exceeding bad taste, and as displaying a species of reprehensible ingratitude, that the officers and agents of the steamer should be denounced because *circumstances* may prevent her arrival and departure at the very hour and minute specified in their contract. It would be the part of *wisdom* for our citizens to remember that she *cannot at all times* reach the wharf.

To our *professional* grumblers we submit the question—how many times has the *Constitution* failed to be at our wharf *on Friday*, since the performance of her contract has been entered upon? We are informed that she is almost invariably *ahead* of time at her northern termination, (Bellingham Bay,) and she made her last trip from that place to Olympia—a distance of over two hundred miles, by the circuitous route she is obliged to run—*in twenty-three hours*, including stoppages—bringing the U. S. Mails that the *Republic should* have delivered—*making the round trip* near four days in advance of the time she would actually be due, according to her contract, in our harbor. We trust our *constitutional* fault-finders will meditate somewhat on the foregoing.

☞ The result of the state elections, together with other interesting news matter has been crowded out of to-day's issue.

About the National Finances, &c.

We find the following in the N. Y. *Herald* of Oct. 20th:

"The financial hurricane has exhausted itself, and the reaction has commenced. It was very perceptible in Wall street Thursday. Stocks advanced, and the banks are in buoyant spirits. Flour also advanced—in fact, everything is on the rise. There has not as yet appeared any authentic announcement from the Governor upon the application of the banks for an extra session of the Legislature. It is pretty well understood, however, that he will not comply with the request of the bankers, as it is considered that the action of the Supreme Court Judges supersedes the necessity of any legislative intervention. There is considerable discussion as to the consequences of the suspension to the banks. It is stated by an Albany paper that, by a provision of the bank law, referred to and recognized in the bonds and mortgages deposited in the Banking Department as securities for the redemption of bills, such mortgages become due when the bank refuses to pay specie for its notes. Six millions of dollars secured by bond and mortgage in the Bank Department became due and collectable Thursday. Suppose the bills of the suspended banks are sent to the Department under protest, and these six millions of bonds and mortgages—for which the Superintendent can receive only specie—are offered for sale, how far would the proceeds, in the present state of affairs, go towards redeeming the notes?"

"On the 14th October, the receipts from customs at the port of New York were only $17,000, and they were correspondingly low at the other seaports of the United States, which have been heard from. Unless then, a revival of trade soon takes place, there will be, in January next, revenue barely sufficient for the economical administration of the government.

"The amount of government stocks redeemed at the Treasury in two days in October, was $37,000. The amount of money subject to draft in the Treasury is $12,896,530, a reduction in one week of upwards of $2,500,000. The receipts of the week have been about $796,000."

Although we have ever been prone to hope for the best, and dwell rather on the bright than the gloomy side of a dark picture, we confess that our citizens have no little cause to be apprehensive for the authorizing of the payment of their war claims against the government at the present session of congress. A general paralysis has seized upon importations, and, as a consequence, the revenue at present flowing into the U. S. Treasury, is said to be inadequate to the economical administration of the government in meeting current expenses. It is intimated that the President and his cabinet are no little perplexed in the inauguration of measures to avert the necessity of a loan, and to this end, it will be observed elsewhere in to-day's paper, that the utmost economy in the public expenditures will be enforced. *That "reductions will be made in the army, navy, coast survey, light house, steamship service, &c."* This looks rather discouraging, we admit, for the holders of our Territorial war scrip, but perhaps the present is but that dark hour that precedeth day. Besides, it is well known, and universally admitted, that we have a delegate in Congress that knows *"no such word as fail."* That Gov. STEVENS will at once "buckle his armor on," and enter upon the discharge of his duty as delegate with redoubled energy and determination for the securing of the payment of our war debt, in view of the possible financial embarrassment of the government we apprehend no one will question. Should he fail, it will be with *"harness on, on his back."*

FAVORS.—We are indebted to our old friend and fellow citizen, WM. W. PLUMB, Esq., for full files of San Francisco and Atlantic city papers, furnished us on the eve of going to press last week. The most important part of the news thus obtained, will be found in to-day's paper—concerning the recent State elections—the great financial panic, &c. Mr. PLUMB has been absent on a visit to his friends on the Atlantic side, for the past six months, and returns in excellent health and spirits—fully confirmed, and better than ever before satisfied with this, the Territory of his adoption.—He draws rather a painful and shuddering picture of the suffering, injury and destruction, consequent upon the severity of last winter throughout the States of Michgan, Wisconsin, Iowa, &c. Orchards of ten and twelve years growth, have been literally killed out; and the suffering to which many of the citizens of those States were subjected, and the loss of stock generally incurred in consequence of the intense severity of the past winter, is almost incalculable.—Mr. P. says no person who has resided here, for five or six years can fully appreciate, or be made sensible of the comforts and blessings vouchsafed by an abode on this portion of the Pacific, until they indulge in an experimental contrast of it with the other side of the land. He has been cordially welcomed home again.

☞ We trust no patriotic citizens, says the San Francisco *Herald*, of Nov. 13th, will hereafter sell arms or munitions of war to the Mormons. The people of Utah are now in open rebellion against the authority of the United States, and it amounts to nothing short of treason to supply them with material for resistance. We presume the officer in command of the Pacific Department will deem it his duty to adopt immediate measures to prevent the transmission of munitions of war from California, to Deseret. The supply of arms and ammunition is from this city, and can be easily stopped.

A NEW ERA.—A brass band has recently been organized in Olympia, and is at present taking lessons from Mr. JOSEPH WRIGHT, of Vancouver, in this Territory. Under the instructions of Mr. W., the band is said to be improving at a swimming rate. There are nine members of the association. The instruments, ten in number, are all of brass—of the Saxhorn make, and were recently purchased at San Francisco.

The San Francisco Press—The Ship Carpenters and Ship Calkers—the Port Warden, and the P. M. S. S. Co's Steamers.

Since the lamentable disaster that has recently attended the ill-fated *Central America*, the San Francisco *Herald*, the *Alta* and other leading papers of that city have been very bitter in their denunciations of the stockholders and managers of the affairs of Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and exhibit a just indignation that hundreds of brave and generous men should have been permitted to go down to their ocean grave with the treacherous hull of that worthless vessel, whose rottenness, perhaps, was but a type of the heartlessness and cupidity of the members of that purse-proud, soulless incorporation and monopoly to whom she belonged.

On the outside of to-day's paper will be found an article of deserved severity, which we copy from the *Herald*, concerning the catastrophe of the *Central America* and the vessels of the company generally. Elsewhere, in to-day's paper, it will be seen that chief engineer ASHBY is out in a card in which he vindicates himself from the censure that was so freely heaped upon him after the disaster, and as will further be observed, his statement that the *Central America was not sea-worthy* is corroborated by the testimony of others.

The tone and spirit of the San Francisco press is but a transcript of the excited state of the public mind, and the intense feeling of indignation which is felt in that city against the company, the recklessness with which they persist in keeping their steamers in the service, after they are worn out and disabled, and the cold blooded indifference with which they regard the fate of tens of thousands of citizens of California and the Atlantic States who are constantly taking passage, or who, from necessity we might say, are *forced* on board the miserable "cockle-shells" and rotten, leaky "tubs" and "traps," (as some have been shown to be), in the service of the company, and for whose lives they should be made answerable, in future casualties, not only at the bar of public opinion, but before the judicial tribunals of our country. This wanton sacrifice of human life and loss of treasure has aroused an almost universal feeling of condemnation against the managers and stockholders of the company; and strange to say, although the *John L. Stephens* was represented, at a meeting of the "ship-builders" and "ship-caulkers" association, as being *"very slightly built and worm eaten,"* and although Mr. G. A. SWASEY, Port Warden, San Francisco, upon examination, pronounced her *unseaworthy*, yet, *very* strange to say, on the 20th ult., that vessel left the Company's wharf at San Francisco for Panama with near $3,000,000 *of treasure, and five hundred and fifty passengers!*

The following is the report of Mr. SWASEY, in part, upon his examination of the condition of the *John L. Stephens* before she left her wharf on the 20th ult:

"SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19, 1857.

"By request of Messrs. Forbes & Babcock, held a special re-examination upon the hull of the steamship John L. Stephens, and found that a *great portion of her frame*, near and adjoining floor heads, was in a *very weak and unsound* condition, and, as she is now, feel compelled to declare her UNSEAWORTHY. Bored into the frame in fore and after-hold—borings generally indicated poor or unsound material. Would, therefore, recommend that she be taken out for further examination, and thoroughly repaired before again proceeding to sea.

"G. A. SWASEY, Port Warden."

At a meeting of the "Ship Carpenters" and "Ship Caulkers" association held in San Francisco on the 12th ult., to take into consideration and pass upon the condition of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co's. steamers and their adaptation and *safety* in the business in which they are employed, the following conclusions were arrived at concerning the following vessels. The opinion of the association concerning the steamer *Republic*, will be found in another column. We copy from the San Francisco *Herald* of the 13th ult.:

The Golden Gate is a good ship; the Columbia is also a good ship; under work's of both *too light*.

The Golden Age, Sonora, and John L. Stephens, very slightly built, and the two latter worm eaten (with the same remarks as to top hamper.)

The California, worm-eaten three years ago; partially repaired then, and not overhauled since.

The Oregon rotten and unseaworthy.

The Panama having been in the Bay of Panama two years, the parties could give no report, but the Committee received information from other sources as to her condition on her recent voyage to this port.

The Northerner, worn out, and the Fremont little better.

The Pacific, a staunch boat, if in order.

The Sierra Nevada, a very weak boat.

The Commodore (late Brother Jonathan) was built in 1850, in New York, for a "Sound" boat; has been raised twice since; had five feet of water in her hold the last time she was in port, and left without proper repairs; (I note her safe return on Sunday last.)

The Uncle Sam a safer ship than the Sonora or John L. Stephens.

The Orizaba, a good staunch vessel.

The Cortes, bottom sound, and recently re-coppered; upper works defective.

The Constitution, in good condition since her repairs.

The Senator, about to lay up for repairs.

The Goliah* might be safe for a voyage across the Bay of San Francisco.

The Sea Bird, staunch and in good order.

The Santa Cruz, a good boat.

The foregoing condensed report, after the opinion of the meeting had been taken on each vessel separately, was carefully read over by me, and affirmed by a general vote.

I do not know that my memory served me as to all the steamships in our waters, as I had no list of them; but I named all I could recall, and endeavored to obtain reliable information respecting them.

In this letter—as I propose to review more at length the strictures of the *Globe* upon the report of the Committee, I will simply add that my remarks were correctly reported in your issue of the 1st inst., and although the *Globe* errs in supposing that my speech was carefully prepared, I should repeat them in substance, if not in form, if I had a week instead of an hour's preparation, as was the case on last Saturday.

I would also add, in justice to my fellow-Committeemen, that, if I am the member of the committee alluded to in the leading article of the *Globe*, its editor must have misunderstood my remarks in relation to the gallant and ill-fated Herndon, as I certainly never urged the mention of his devotion in our report—although I did urge the proposition for a subscription, but withdrew it in deference to the opinion of the majority.

Yours,
CHARLES J. HUGHES.

*We must say, in justice to the owners of the Goliah, that we are assured she is staunch and sound—that she was, last summer, thoroughly calked and copper-fastened, and that she has recently passed a critical inspection while on the ways and stripped, by several experienced sea-captains, among them Capt. Hoyt, who pronounced her entirely sea-worthy. Further: that she runs on one of the most boi-terous coasts in the world, and has always proved herself equal to every emergency.—[EDITOR San Francisco *Herald*.

In connection with the foregoing, we find in the *Herald* several communications, going to establish the safety, security and seaworthiness of the vessels condemned, as above, by the association of "Ship Carpenters" and "Ship Caulkers," but which, for want of room, we are obliged to defer the publication of for the present, at least.

HEAVY SHIPMENT OF GOLD.—We learn from the San Francisco papers, that on the 20th Nov. $2,709,938 60 in specie was shipped from that city for New York on the *John L. Stevens*. With one exception this is the largest shipment of gold ever made at one time from the golden State. In 1853, the *Panama* had on board, for the Atlantic, $2,900,000.

"The enormous sum of $2,709,938 60," says the *Alta California* of Nov. 21st., "is soon to pour into the distressed avenues of trade and finance, and proclaim to the world the continued productiveness of our gold mines. There is a volume of significance in this. It shows that the importance of California in the commercial world is beginning to be recognized; that the weight in the great bullion balance, wherein all things financial are weighed, is being estimated at its true value."

The following is a statement of the amount of treasure sent to the East from San Francisco during the month of November:

Shipment November 5,	$2,117,274
Shipment November 20,	2,709,938
Total,	$4,857,212

Being upward of $200,000 more than was sent forward in the month of November, 1856.

☞ WILLIAM B. CHAPMAN, the favorite commedian, died in San Francisco on the 8th November, after a short illness. Deceased was a native of England, aged about 70 years. His remains were interred in Lone Mountain Cemetery.

☞ We are indebted to Messrs. BARNES & AYERS, for full files of State and California papers, from the express packages of Mr. C. E. WILLIAMS, agent for WELLS, FARGO & Co. The express was brought through from the Columbia river, overland, by Capt. A. B. GOVE, who came passenger from San Francisco on the last trip of the *Commodore* to Portland. Dates from the Atlantic cities up to Oct. 20th, and from San Francisco of Nov. 21st.

A DREARY VOYAGE.—It is a remarkable fact that the three survivors of the *Central America*, who arrived at New York some time since, had drifted on their frail support *nearly six hundred miles* from the spot where the steamer had sunk, before they were picked up—a dreary voyage—the terrors of which, with a protracted and agonizing death staring them in the face, no one but themselves can realize. It certainly requires that a person be possessed of the most remarkable power of endurance and fortitude to withstand the exposure of a sorm at sea on a raft or small boat, for eight days, without food or water.

☞ Rev. DAVID RUTLEDGE, of Portland, Oregon, will preach at the M. E. Church, in this place, on Sunday next at 11 o'clock, A. M.

☞ The attention of the traveling public is directed to the advertisement of the "Washington Hotel." Olympia can now boast of two excellent public houses—the above Hotel and the "Pacific House."

Col. Benton is restored to health so far that he goes out to ride.

The Financial Crisis.

Money Matters—Suspensions and the Panic.

Our files of Atlantic papers, (received by the last mail and express,) from New York to New Orleans, are largely devoted to comments on the present financial revulsion, and their columns bear painful testimony that hundreds and thousands of heavy business houses—merchants, brokers, bankers, etc., have been obliged to close their doors, preparatory to going into liquidation. Many of the most extensive manufacturies in the north, and manufacturers in the mechanic branches, north and south have been compelled to dismiss many of their employees, finding it impossible to raise money to meet their payments. Tens of thousands of operatives, mechanics, clerks, and laborers in all the commercial and manufacturing cities have been thrown out of employment.

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald*, undertakes, in a despatch to that paper, to detail the plans of the administration with reference to the public revenue and expenditures, in view of the probable effect of the existing monetary revulsion upon the national finances. The administration will not call for a loan to meet a deficiency in the receipts, but will exercise the utmost economy in the public expenditures. Reductions will be made in the army, navy, coast survey, lighthouse and mail steamship services, and the abolition of the fishing bounties will probably be recommended. An increase of the tariff will not be recommended. Secretary Cobb does not anticipate the revenue will fall off very materially. He is informed by merchants that importations will soon revive, and the revenue return to an average of $50,000,000 per year.

It is estimated, on tolerably reliable data, that upwards of eleven thousand laborers have been thrown out of employment in New York and vicinity within a few days, from the effects of the "crisis."

To such an extent has the present crisis affected importations, that some of the New York importers, it is stated, have commenced to send back goods to Europe rather than pay the duty on them, or incur the risk of not being able to sell them.

The American crisis was severely felt in England and France, and money throughout Europe was advancing. Specie was being shipped to America.

While the merchants of New York are all well-stocked, it is said that there are now lying in the Custom House stores of that city, imported goods to the value of thirty millions of dollars.

The receipts from customs for the first days of October, at New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, are as follows:

NEW YORK—Oct. 1st, $44,000; 2d, $20,000; 3d, $36,000; 5th, $46,000; 6th, $33,000; 7th, $41,000; 8th, $48,000; 9th, $25,000; 10th, $31,000.

PHILADELPHIA—Oct. 6th, $10,000; 8th, $10,000; 10th, $11,000.

BOSTON—Oct. 1st, $18,000; 2d, $8,000; 3d, $6,000; 5th, $8,000; 6th, 8,000; 7th, $13,000; 8th, $15,000; 9th, $15,000; 10th, $8,000.

In their present extremity, the eyes of the commercial community upon the Atlantic are anxiously directed towards this coast—to California, in the hope that the golden current of the "Eureka" State may assist in driving back the overwhelming wave of bankruptcy, which, in an almost incredible short time has buried beneath its ruinous surge the hopes, prospects, and fortunes of so many thousands of honest business men, and tens of thousands of reckless, extravagant paper money speculaters.

From *Forney's Philadelphia Press*, of Oct. 20th, we extract the following, concerning the great financial crisis, unequalled in the history of our country for the past twenty years. That paper says:

"Since the departure of the last steamer, the panic has burst upon the Atlantic States like a thunder cloud. Beginning with the explosion of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, that event was speedily followed by a suspension of the Philadelphia banks; after which Governor POLLOCK, of this State, called the rump of the old Legislature together which body remained in session eight days and passed a relief bill, which goes into operation at once."

Our limits will not permit us to publish the bill entire, but the last section fixes the date for the resumption of specie payments, April 12th, 1858. The same section remits certain penalties incurred by the banks, and authorizes new bank stock to be paid in "current funds."

"It will be seen, contines the *Press*, that the banks have thirty days to accept the provisions of this act, but up to this hour they have not yet decided to do so. They will doubtless accept. After the suspension of the Philadelphia banks, the New York, New England, and many of the Southern and Western banks resolved to continue the payment of specie; but the panic proved too strong for them, and on Tuesday morning, October 13, the banks of New York suspended, which act was speedily followed by the suspension of the banks of New England, and unto this present writing all the Southern and Western banks have followed suit. At the beginning of the crisis, the Secretary of the Treasury issued the following order:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
September 23, 1857.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of stocks of the United States that this Department will purchase such certificates as shall be received here, duly assigned to the United States, previous to the 1st day of November next, at the rates heretofore offered and paid, viz:

10 per cent. premium on the loan of 1842.

16 per cent. premium on loans of 1847 and 1848.

6 per cent. premium on Texas indemnity 5 per cent. stock, together with the interest accrued in each case from 1st July.

Certificates of stock received here on and after the 1st day of November, until further notice shall be given, will be purchased at the following rates, viz:

8 per cent. premium on the loan of 1842.

14 per cent. premium on the loans of 1847 and 1848, and

5 per cent. premium on Texas indemnity 5 per cent., with the accrued interest payable thereon, respectively.

* * * * * * * * *

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

But in consequence of the heavy redemption of stock, fear being entertained that there would not be a sufficiency of revenue in the vaults of the Treasury for the use of the General Government, he, on the 13th of October, issued the following official order, published in the *Press* of the 14th:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
October 13, 1857.

Notice is hereby given, that the limitation contained in the law authorizing this Department to purchase stocks of the United States, having been reached, it is not within its power to make further purchases at present.

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

OPERATION OF THE TREASURY ORDER.

The operations of the Independent Treasury, during the present financial crisis, have been more beneficial to the commercial interests of the country than its most sanguine friends anticipated. At the time of the greatest pressure upon the money market, the Secretary of the Treasury was enabled to disburse from the vaults of the Treasury large amounts of specie, which have gone into the banks and into general circulation, affording relief to an extent wholly unexpected.

The policy adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury to bring in the outstanding stock of the Government has met with universal approval, and all parts of the country unite in commendation of the happy operations of the Independent Treasury system.

The Secretary determined to go to the extent that the law, and a due regard for the interests of the Government, would admit. With this view, he has continued to redeem the outstanding stock, until there only remains about half a million which he is authorized under the law to apply to that purpose."

"The question which now agitates financial circles is, as to the means of bringing forward the enormous amounts of produce which have been gathered in the produce depots of the West. The want of means for this purpose also affects the bringing forward of the cotton crop, which has accumulated in vast quantities. If these two objects could be effected before the winter falls in, relief would be certain and sure. Intense anxiety is felt for the arrival of every steamer from England, inasmuch as the supply of cotton in the British manufacturing cities is small, and it is anticipated that herculean efforts will be made by the British capitalists to supply themselves with cotton for the approaching winter, so as to keep their multitudes of workmen engaged, and so ward off a troublesome winter of suffering, starvation, and possibly revolution. Meanwhile, the regular arrival of the steamers from California gives great confidence to monetary circles, and once more attests the invaluable importance of the acquisition of California to our common country and the world at large. Suspension has equalized domestic exchanges between the great cities South, East, and West, and has already had the effect of stopping the exportation of our specie and of giving a sudden check to foreign importations.

"Gov. King, of New York, has not acceded to the proposal to call an extra session of the Legislature.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.—A term of the U. S. Supreme Court for this Territory will commence on Monday. We are not aware whether or not there are many causes to come before the court, but presume the LESCHI, (Indian) appealed case from the District court, will be brought forward for trial. In absence of Chief Justice LANDER, Judge O. B. MCFADDEN, of the 1st. Judicial district, we presume will preside. Judge McFadden reached this place on Thursday evening in excellent health and buoyant spirits. Judge CHENOWETH, of the third Judicial District, has not yet arrived, but is expected tomorrow.

☞ The clipper bark, *live Yankee*, A. B. GOVE master, sailed from San Francisco for Puget Sound on the 6th ult., with merchandise, for lumber, to the Kendall Co., Olympia.

The schooner L. P. FOSTER arrived in the harbor of Olympia on yesterday evening.

Arrival of the "Constitution!"

NEWS BY THE U. S. MAIL!

The steamer *Constitution*, Capt. JAMES M. HUNT, arrived at GIDDINGS' Wharf at 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, from Bellingham Bay and intermediate ports, with the U. S. Mails, freight and passengers—to LOUISSON & Co. The *Constitution* brought up the mails left at Port Townsend by the *Republic*—making the round trip inside of 2½ days, and running from Bellingham Bay to her wharf at Olympia, (over 200 miles,) including stoppages, *in twenty-three hours!* Our thanks are due to Mr. C. E. WILLIAMS, Express agent of WELLS, FARGO, & Co., for full files of late papers. Our dates from the Atlantic side are up to Oct. 20th, and from San Francisco to Nov. 21st. To the San Francisco and New York *Heralds*, *N. O. Delta*, and *Forney's Philadelphia Press* we are indebted for the news-matter which appears in this issue of our paper.

We are indebted to the purser of the *Constitution*—Mr. T. H. FULLER, for the following weekly—

MARINE REPORT.

Left at Port Gamble, bark *Jenny Ford*, Sarjent, from Honolulu. The *Jenny Ford* has been absent from Port Gamble but 51 days—19 of which she was in the Straits with thick fog and light winds.

To load with lumber at Port Orchard, bark *Mayflower*, for San Francisco.

Arrived at Port Madison, brig *Merchantman*, Boyd, from San Francisco. Also, at same place, bark *Medona*, Hoag, from San Francisco.

Passed in Vashon's passage, brig *Glencoe*, Gregg, from San Francisco. Also, brig *Cyclops* from same place, to load with lumber for Balch & Webber.

Passed in Narrows, Revenue Cutter *Jeff. Davis*, Hyde, bound up.

At Steilacoom, brig *Cyrus*, 16 days from San Francisco, to Balch & Webber.

All these vessels had loaded, or are to load, with lumber, square timber, piles, masts, spars, &c.

H. B. M. steamer *Sattelite*, Provost, Commander, and H. B. M. steamer *Plumper*, Richards, are now at Semiamoo Bay.

H. B. Co. steamer *Otter*, sailed for San Francisco, Nov. 17th.

H. B. Co. steamer *Beaver*, Swanston, is in the harbor of Victoria, V. I., having just returned from a cruise at the north.

English ship *Princess Royal*, is daily expected at Victoria, V. I.

English ship *Sebastopool*, is now loading with lumber and spars at Port Gamble.

No news of importance on the Sound or to the Northward.

PROGRESS OF THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

St. Louis, Oct. 21, 1857.

Advices from Fort Kearney, of the 24th September, state that Col. Johnston, commander of the Utah expedition had arrived there. The Fifth Infantry, eight companies of the Tenth Infantry and two batteries of artillery reached Fort Laramie on the 7th ult. Col. Crook with six companies of dragoons was expected to arrive at Fort Kearney on the 5th inst. The weather was favorable and the indications were that there would be a late fall.

ST. LOUIS, October 13.—Gen. Smith convenes a court martial at Fort Leavenworth on the 1st of November for the trial of Col. Sumner.

THE CHARGES AGAINST COL. SUMNER.—A report is circulating in the papers of the arrest of Col. Sumner, of the 1st regiment of cavalry, on the Western frontier. The statement, we understand, is true; but we learn from good authority that the difficulty which led to the preferring of charges against him grew out of a ceremonial misunderstanding, and did not originate in imputations of moral delinquency.—*Nat. Intelligencer, Oct.* 21.

The *N. Y. Times* is in error as to the charges upon which Col. Sumner is about to be tried. That paper thinks that one specification of the general charges will be, that on the 29th of July last "Col. Sumner "had a favorable opportunity of destroying "that bold, blood-thirsty tribe of Indians "known as the Cheyennes, and that through "mismanagement and unsoldierly conduct "he allowed them to escape."

This is not at all probable. The charges were, it is understood, preferred by Major Deas, and relate to other matters transpiring before the Cheyenne expedition. Possibly there may be an investigation of the facts in this case, but the Court was not called for this purpose.—*St. Louis Democrat, Oct.* 19th.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 19.

The charges against Col. Sumner are for falsification in his official reports. Capt. Deas, Adjutant-General of Col. Sumner's command, brings them here.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday Oct. 21, 1857.—Assurances have been officially given that England will not interfere with any arrangements which the United States may purpose with Nicaragua in relation to the transit route. Thus all objections has been withdrawn.

The friends of Mr. Toucey confidently assert that he will retain his position as Secretary of the Navy, his declination of a seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court now being conclusive on that subject.

The El Paso and Fort Yuma Wagon-road Expeditions were at Fort Chadburne, Texas, on the 13th of September. Severe rains had delayed their progress over the plains, and caused sickness in the camp, including that of Leach, the Superintendent. They expected to reach El Paso on the 15th ult.

The Fort Kearney and Honey-Lake Wagon-road Expeditions under Magraw, were at a point seventy miles west of Fort Laramie on the 6th of September. All were well.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857.

Capt. Moore, the Agent in Mexico of the Chihuahua and San Francisco Railroad Company, writes that the Tehauntepec grant is unfavorable to the United States and of but little use to the grantees. He thinks the new constitutional system likely to expire in financial inanition, and says that President Comonfort may, if his ambition is equal to his fortune, make himself dictator for life, or, at least, until the next revolution.

☞ The resignation of Judge Curtis is attributed to the inadequacy of his salary.

PRESENT FROM MR. BUCHANAN.—A very valuable gold pocket chronometer and chain have been forwarded to Samuel T. Sawyer, esq., Collector for Norfolk, by James Buchanan, President of the United States, to be presented to Captain A. Johnson, of the Norwegian bark Ellen, who so gallantly went to the rescue of the passengers of the *Central America*.

☞ It is stated that General Walker will soon leave New Orleans, amply provided with men and means for another campaign in Nicaragua. Gen. Henningson, under whose supervision all the army operations will be conducted is in that city. The Government has issued instructions to the proper officers to intercept any unlawful expedition that may attempt to leave the shores of the United States.

☞ The Louisiana *Courier*, a sympathizer with Gen. Walker, says that the tightness of the money market somewhat affects his plans, as it prevents him from converting his bonds into cash.

☞ The marine losses for the month of September—including the Central America, which is placed at $2,000,000—foots up nearly $8,000,000. In this sum are comprised losses both total and partial, and damages on vessels and cargoes.

☞ Monarqe, the French horse that took the Goodwood Cup at the late race, in which Mr. Ten Broeck's horses ran, has been badly beaten at Chantilly, in France, by one of the English horses that ran for the Goodwood, Mr. Parr's Fisherman. The race was for the Emperor's stake of 10,000 francs, and 500 francs entry, with twenty-three entries. Including bets, Mr. Parr's winnings amounted to about $10,000.

☞ Three distinct shocks of earthquake, at intervals of five minutes, were felt at Quincy, Ill., on the 14th ult. The first shock was so violent as to demolish chimneys and awaken citizens. Violent shocks of an earthquake were felt at St. Louis on the 13th, also at Springfield, and at Centralia, Illinois. At the latter place chimneys were thrown down.

☞ The Hon. Louis McLane and G. W. P. Curtis are dead. The former died in the city of Baltimore on the 8th, and the latter in Alexandria county, Va., on the 10th inst. The latter was widely known as being closely allied to the Washington family.

☞ The Indian Bureau has just transmitted to the General Land Office the data necessary for issuing patents to the purchasers of Indian trust lands in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska.

☞ Mayor Wood has been re-nominated by the Democrats of New York.

☞ It is not true, as stated, that the Government of Nicaragua have recognized and agreed to the details of the treaty with that Republic adopted at a Cabinet meeting. The question is still under consideration. Yrissari, the Minister of Nicaragua, has left for New York.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.

The reason that Mr. Forsyth, our minister to Mexico, assigns for opposing the arrangement of Messrs. Benjamin and LaSere with Comonfort relative to the Tehauntepec route, place his conduct in a favorable light.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.

Southern estimates set the loss on the cotton crop of this year, as compared with that of last, at not less than $60,000,000.

☞ "Times are improving and men are getting on their legs again," said a gentleman to his friend. "How so!" "Why those who used to ride down in their carriages now walk."

☞ The Secretary of the Interior has received advices that within a month the Minnesota Wagon Road will be completed to Fort Ridgley.

THEY ARE COMING.—The members of the Legislature have commenced rolling in in earnest, and we apprehend by Monday the roll call will find most of the members present.

Of the Council, we observe that Messrs. Van Vleet, Maxon and Denny, are in town.

Of the House, Messrs. Peabody, of Whatcom, Bradshaw, of Clalm, Crockett, of Island, Phillips and Smith, of King, Hinckley, of Slaughter, Balch and More of Pierce, Van Cleave, of Pacific, Bullard, of Chehalis, Jackson, of Cowlitz, Hutchinson, joint representative of Cowlitz and Wahkiakum, and Messrs. Kelley, Curtis, Irby, Fletcher and Taylor of Clarke, have arrived. The above are all that have reached here up to the time of going to press. We were pleased to find our old friend, Mr. A. J. CAIN, who has recently returned from a visit to his relatives and friends on the Atlantic side, in company with the Clarke county delegation.

☞ We neglected to notice at the proper time, that all the public printing authorized by the last Legislature—the Laws, Journals, Reports and volume of Correspondence—has been duly executed and either distributed or ready for distribution. The volume of "Correspondence with the Secretary of War, Major Gen. Wool, the officers of the regular army, and of the volunteer service of Washington Territory," occupies 444 pages, and the number of copies ordered by the last Legislature, have been printed.

☞ The schooner *Wild Pigeon*, JONES master, has arrived and departed during the present week, taking to Victoria, V. I., a cargo of flour from WARD & HAYS' mills, Tumwater.

☞ The sugar cane crop is unusually large this season.

OLYMPIA PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Nov. 20, 1857.

Provisions—		Turpentine, " "	3.50
Beef, fresh, ₽ lb.	12@15	Sugar, bro. ₽ lb..	14
Mutton, " ₽ "	15@18	Sugar, white crush.	
Pork, fresh neat	8	per lb.	@25
" retail,	10@15	Coffee, ₽ lb.	18@20
Mess Pork, ₽ bbl.	$30	Tea, " "	75@$1
Clear Pork, ₽ "	$35	Rice, Caro., ₽ lb.	@12
Bacon, clear, ₽ lb.	20@22	Dried Apples, ₽ lb	@18
Hams, ₽ lb.	22	Dried Peaches " "	none
Shoulders, ₽ lb.	16@20	Chili Peaches, " "	none
Salmon, ₽ lb.	6@10	Soap, ₽ lb.	10@12½
Codfish, ₽ lb.	@8	Starch, ₽ lb.	25
Mackerel, ₽ half bbl.	none.	Candles, mould, ₽ lb	37½
Butter, ₽ lb.	75	do Adm. " "	50
Lard, " "	25	do Sperm, " "	75
Cheese, " "	50	Tobacco, ₽ lb.	50@75
Flour, ₽ 200 lbs.	@$7 50	Saleratus, " "	25
Corn Meal, ₽ lb.	7	Pepper, grain, ₽ lb	37½
Salt, fine, " "	@3	Syrup, " "	$1.25@1.50
Salt, coarse, ₽ ₽.	@3	Vinegar, cider, ₽ gallon	75
Potatoes, ₽ bush.	1.00	Lamp oil, ₽ gal.	@$2.25
Onions, " "	2.50	Brandy, ₽ gal.	$1.25@1.50
Wheat " "	1.50	Whiskey, " "	1.25@1.50
Turnips, " "	1.50	Gin, ₽ gal.	@$2.50
Oats, per bushel,	75@$1	Port Wine, ₽ gal.	1.50@$2
Beans, Chili, ₽ lb.	7½@	Cherry Brandy, ₽ gallon	$1.50@$2
Beans, white, ₽ lb.	none	**Hardware—**	
Eggs, ₽ doz.	50	Nails, ₽ keg.	@$3
Dry Goods—		Window glass, ₽ box	50@$3
Sheetings, bro. 4-4 per yard	14	Sash, ₽ light	@25
Shirtings, bro. 4-4 per yard	none	Axes,	$1.50@$2
Shirtings, blea. 4-4	16@	Buckets, 3 hoop,	50@75
Drillings, bro. ₽ yd	16@	Brooms,	50
Prints, ₽ yard	12½@	**Lumber—**	
Blankets, ₽ pr.	$7@$8	Sawed fir, ₽ M.	$10@12
Hosiery, wool hf. per doz.	$36@36	" cedar, "	$15@20
do cotton, ₽ doz.	2.50	Shingles, ₽ M.	$3@$5
Paints, &c.—		Square timber, ₽ foot	8@10
Lead, white, ₽ lb.	20@22	Piles, ₽ foot	4@5
do colors, " "	25@37½		
Linseed oil, ₽ gal	$3.50		

"Love, Purity, and Fidelity."

THE regular meetings of "Olympia Division No. 2, Sons of Temperance," is held every Thursday evening at 6 o'clock, in the Hall now occupied by the I. O. O. F. Members in good standing are invited to attend.

W. R. CUNNINGHAM, W. P.
R. WILLARD, R. S.
Nov. 20, 1857. n52.

Religious Notices.

The Rev. G. F. WHITWORTH, (Presbyterian,) will preach at the new district school house, on every other Sabbath, commencing December 7th, 1856, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M.

Rev. I. DILLON will preach every Sabbath at the new Methodist Church, Olympia, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

OF Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings in every month.

All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend.

T. F. McELROY, W. M.

I. O. O. F.

THE regular meeting of OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 1, of the INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, is held every Wednesday evening, at 6½ o'clock, in the building formerly occupied by Wm. Rutledge, two doors east of the Washington Hotel.

All members in good standing in the order, are invited to attend.

A. M. POE, Sec'y.
Olympia, Sept. 11, 1857.

New Advertisements.

Washington Hotel.

SIGN OF THE LONE TREE,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR has recently erected, in connection with, and as a part of the "Washington Hotel" a large two story building—20 by 60 feet—by which he is enabled to provide the traveling public with a larger number of capacious, comfortable and excellently ventilated apartments than can be afforded by any other public house in Washington Territory. An idea of his ability to accommodate the public may be judged from the fact that the Hotel contains twenty-five private rooms—(exclusive of family apartments)—six of which are large drawing rooms, or parlors.

Thankful to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the proprietor, and having thus enlarged upon his former business, he feels confident he can render the sojourn of strangers with him comfortable and pleasant, and no pains shall be spared to set his table as well as any in like business.

Beds and bed-rooms furnished to such as may desire them.

Board by the day and week.

A good stable is attached to this establishment, which will be amply supplied with forage for the accommodation of animals of the travelling public.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 4th, 1857 n2ly

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration of Christian Giesy, late of Chehalis county, Washington Territory, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Chehalis county on the 8th of September, 1857. All persons indebted to said estate are therefore requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same are required to present them for settlement within one year from date.

JOHN GIESY, Administrator.
Dec. 4, 1857.-n2-4w.

Notice.

The United States, vs. The Schooner Violet. } U. S. District Court, 3d Judicial District, before F. A. Chenoweth, Judge in Admiralty.

COMPLAINT having been entered before Hon. F. A. Chenoweth, Judge in Admiralty, that the schooner Violet having cleared from the Port of Victoria, V. I., in January, and it being charged that she had on board goods, wares and merchandise, consisting of blankets and flour, contrary to the statutes in such case made and provided, and said schooner having been seized by order of the Hon. Judge aforesaid, he has ordered that the process for the seizure of said vessel and cargo be made returnable Monday, the 21st day December next, at Penn's Cove, Island county, before him sitting in admiralty, and that this notice be published for fourteen days in the Pioneer and Democrat, and also posted in a conspicuous place at the Custom House at Port Townsend. This is therefore to forewarn all persons claiming said vessel or cargo that unless they apperr on the day above named and make defense, the complaint will be taken as true, and a sale of said vessel and cago and a distribution of the proceeds ordered.

S. GARFIELD,
U. S. District Att'y pro tem., 3d Judicial Dist.

A true copy delivered to me by the District Attorney.

JAMES BARRY.

Notice.

Territory of Washington, } In the District Court of the
County of Thurston. } 2d Judicial District.

To John L. Butler:

You are hereby notified that A. B. Gove, assignee of the Kendall Co., has filed a complaint against you in said court which will come on to be heard at the first term of the court, which shall commence more than three months after the fourth day of December, 1857, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted.

The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover judgement against you for the sum of two hundred nineteen dollars and eighty-one cents for goods and merchandise purchased of the Kendall Co.

B. F. KENDALL,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Olympia, Dec. 1, 1857.—n2-3m.

THE GOLDEN PRIZE.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY

GOLDEN PRIZE.

One of the largest and best literary papers of the day.

An imperial quarto, containing eight pages, or forty columns of choice reading matter each week.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

And a Gift will be presented to each subscriber immediately on receipt of the subscription money.

Each subscriber will be entitled to a Gift worth from $1 to $500 in GOLD.

TO CLUBS.

3 Copies for one year.....$5 00
10 " " " $15 00

READ—READ—READ—READ
THE
LIST OF GIFTS—GIFTS—GIFTS.

1 package containing.....$500 in Gold.
10 Gold Patent Lever English Hunting Cased Watches.....$100 each.
15 " " " " 75 "
25 " " " Gold Watches.. 60 "
100 " " " " " 50 "
300 Ladies " " " 35 "
100 Silver Hunting Cased Watches, 25 "
200 " Watches.....10 to 20 "
300 Gold Vest and Guard and Fob Chains.....10 to 30 "
5000 Gold Lockets..... 2 to 10 "
Gold Pins—Ear Drops—Brooches
Breast Pins—Studs—Cuff Pins,
Sleeve Buttons, &c., &c..... 1 to $15 "

Immediately on receipt of the subscription money, the subscriber's name will be entered upon our subscription book, opposite a number, and the gift corresponding with that number will be forwarded to his or her address by mail or express, post paid.

Address BECKET & COMPANY, Publishers,
48 and 49 Moffatt's Buildings, New York.
November, 1857. 8w

Gifts! Gifts!! Gifts!!!

A. RANNEY,

PUBLISHER,
293 Broadway, N. Y.
OFFERS FOR SALE

500,000 BOOKS AND MAPS,

OF ALL KINDS, AT PUBLISHERS PRICES,

TO BE ACCOMPANIED WITH

500,000 GIFTS,

Worth from 25 cents, to $200 each;

Consisting of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, GOLD LOCKETS, GOLD CHAINS, CAMEO PINS AND DROPS, GOLD BRACELETS, GOLD PENCILS, SEWING BIRDS,

In short, Jewelry of every description; *Reticules, Ladies Purses, Portmonaies, &c., &c.*

$150 worth of Gifts distributed with every 500 Books.

A Gift will be delivered with every book sold for One Dollar or more. Although no book or Article will be sold for more than the usual retail price, many will be sold for *less*. Persons wishing any particular book, can order at once and it will be forwarded with a Gift. Persons ordering Books with Gifts, should forward the amount of postage, as it must invariably be paid in advance. The average postage for $1 and $1,25 books is 18 cts; and for $1,50 and $2,000 books, 21 cents.

INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS AND AGENTS.

A BOOK AND GIFT without money.

Any person, by forwarding an order for Books, (with money enclosed), will receive an *extra Book and Gift* with every Ten Books to be sent to one address. This method of forming Clubs saves postage, as the Package goes by Express.

Full information respecting this GREAT GIFT ENTERPRISE, together with a complete List of Books and GIFTS will be furnished in our Catalogue, which is sent post paid to any address on application.

Address A. RANNEY,
No. 293 Broadway, New York.
Nov. 27, 1857—1m.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of C. B. Armstrong, late of Chehalis county, Washington Territory, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate court of Chehalis county, on the 16th November. All persons indebted to the said estate are therefore requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same, are requested to present them for settlement within one year from date.

JOHN BRADY, Administrator.
Nov. 27, 1857.-n1-1w.

SAMUEL BRANNAN'S BANK.

Deposits secured by $450,000 of Productive Real Estate in Trust for their Redemption.

TRUSTEES:

VOLNEY E. HOWARD, | SAMUEL J. HENSLEY,
ELI COOK.

THE undersigned has established in the City of San Francisco a BANK, under the above name, style and title. The object is to furnish a safe place of deposit to all classes of the community, especially to FARMERS, MINERS and MECHANICS. For the accomplishment of this object there has been conveyed to competent and reliable Trustees, PRODUCTIVE REAL ESTATE, amounting to not less than four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Certificates of deposit will be issued for any amount, from five dollars upwards, but no certificate will be issued bearing interest for a less sum than one hundred dollars, nor for a shorter time than six months. The interest paid upon these certificates will be at the rate of three per cent. per annum.

All moneys loaned will be upon first class securities—but borrowers will be required to pay all the expenses of searching titles, drawing mortgages and other papers—the right reserved to the Bank to say who shall search the titles, draw the papers, and the manner in which they shall be drawn.

Gold dust will be received and deposited at the United States Mint, or, any Assay Office, for assay, and the depositors of the same charged the usual market rates for so doing.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange purchased and forwarded charging usual commissions in such cases, but no Exchange will be forwarded without funds or ample satisfactory security in hand.

The Bank is situated in the City of San Francisco, on the North-east corner of Montgomery and California streets, and will be open daily, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. On every Saturday evening from 7 to 9 o'clock, and on the night previous to the sailing of the Steamers from 7 o'clock until 11 P. M.

SAMUEL BRANNAN.
Nov. 27, 1857.-n1-4w.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS, I, WILLIAM C. DOBBINS, executed a promissory note, payable to Benjamin Close, dated September the fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, for the amount of three hundred dollars;—And whereas, said note has been lost, I hereby caution the public against buying said note, as it has been paid in full, as I can show by a receipt in my possession.

WM. C. DOBBINS.
Olympia, Sept. 3, 1857. no.41-6w.

Notice to Farmers.

THE undersigned is prepared to purchase WOOL, in large or small quantities, if delivered between this date and the 20th July, in a clean, marketable condition, at his store in Olympia, for which he will pay the highest market price in cash and merchandize.

WM. RUTLEDGE.
Olympia, May 29, 1857. no.27-tf.

To Whom it may Concern

WM. L. MITCHELL, of the firm of Mitchell & Stewart, is my authorized agent to receive and receipt for me and in my name, on all accounts due the undersigned.

Persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to call on him and make immediate payment. His receipts will be good in all cases.

S. L. D. WESTBROOK.
Olympia, Oct. 9, 1857. no.46 tf.

A Varied assortment of Shaving and Toilet Soap, Perfumeries, Bear's Oil, Pomade, Essential Oils, Essences, &c., at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

NOTICE.

To Purchasers of Goods!

PERSONS desiring to purchase goods in Olympia, are respectfully invited to call and examine the large and well selected stock of merchandise, just received per ship consort, and now offered for sale at

PHILLIPS, HORTON & CO'S. NEW STORE,
West side of Main Street, between Barnes & Ayre's Hardware Store, and the Bakery.

Our stock consists of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Ladie's Dress Goods, Men's Heavy and Fine Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Furniture and a superior lot of Fresh and Pure Family Groceries, all of which having been purchased with great care, and on the most reasonable terms, we are enabled *to give* and *will give* as good an article for as little money as any other store in the Territory.

For proof of the above, we wish all to call, C, and examine for yourselves.

PHILLIPS, HORTON & CO.
Our system is Cash in hand, or Country Produce.
Nov. 13—n51.] P. H. & CO.

THE PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN INSTITUTE.

THE Present term of this institution will close on Friday the 27th inst., and the Winter Term commences on the Monday following.

The Board of Teachers will consist of

Rev. ISAAC DILLON, A. M., Principal.
Mr. J. ARMSTRONG CAREY, Assistant.
Miss EVELINE BABB, Preceptress.

It is expected that the services of a competent Professor of Music on the Guitar, Melodeon and Piano, will be secured.

The course of instruction adopted will be embraced in three several departments: *Primary, Scientific and Classical.* Those completing satisfactorily the course of study prescribed, will be granted testimonials of the same by the board of trustees.

A commodious Boarding House, in the immediate vicinity of the school has been fitted up by Mr. Silas Gallaher, for the exclusive accommodation of students from a distance.

Board $4 dollars per week, payable in produce. students furnishing their own bedding, towels, &c.

TERMS:

Primary Department,	$6 00
Scientific, do	8 00
Classical, do	10 00
Music on Guitar, Melodeon and Piano, each,	15 00
Incidental expenses added.	

J. F. DEVORE, Agent.
Olympia, Nov. 12, 1857.-tf.

SMOKING TOBACCO—A Superior article, to be found at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

SARSAPARILLA—Sand's, Townsend's, Gugrott's, Yellow Dock, and Graefenberg's Sarsaparilla, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

CIGARS—A large lot of choice Cigars, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

NURSERY NOTICE.

THE undersigned, grateful for the liberal patronage he has received heretofore, would respectfully inform his friends and former patrons that he has greatly increased his Nursery and is prepared to supply trees to order from one to four years growth, and from one to ten feet high.

Shrubery in variety.

N. B. Catalogues of fruit trees can be had by applying by post paid letters to

HUGH PATTISON,
Washington Plains, Pierce County, W. T.
Oct. 9th, 1857.-n46-3m.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Cod Liver Oil, and Graefenburg's Consumptive Balm, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

SHOULDER BRACES and Trusses, a superior article, at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

CREAM TARTAR—A pure article, to be found at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

WHITE LEAD—Pure—Linseed Oil, (Raw and Boiled,) Spts. Turpentine, &c., for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

OLYMPIA MARKET!

O'SHAUGHNESSY & COCK,
Proprietors.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING leased the well known Establishment formerly occupied by Hurd & Weed, will continue to furnish the public with every thing usually kept in a well regulated market. Farmers and others having Produce for sale, are solicited to give us a call.

WM. J. O'SHAUGHNESSY,
HENRY D. COCK.
Olympia, Oct. 30, 1857. n49-1y.

E. H. WILSON, San Francisco. | W. G. DUNLAP, Olympia.

WILSON & DUNLAP.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
EMBROIDERIES, DRESS GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS,
CAPS AND CLOTHING.
FARMING IMPLEMENTS, HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, &c., &c.,

And numerous other articles adapted to the trade.

We have removed our stock in Olympia to the store on the corner of Main and Third streets, opposite the Pacific Hotel.

We have also opened our old store at

TUM WATER,

Under the charge of JOHN SCOTT.

One of our firm will reside constantly in San Francisco for the purpose of selecting, expresaly for this market, goods which we shall be receiving by every vessel.

With these facilities, and a determination to do a cash business, we are confident of being able to hold out superior inducements to cash customers.

March 13, 1857. 1ctf

New Year's Call.

PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to M Louisson & Co. are requested to make us a New Year's call, and surprise us and our pockets by promptly paying up. Such as have owed us for the last three years, and are unable to pay, are requested to call in and inform us of this fact, when further time will be given and credit entered on our books for the call. We shall deem it as an evidence of the honest intents of such as may comply with the request of this notice, and lay the delay to their inability to pay. The contrary will be our opinion of such as do not, and who may seem disposed to shrink and "shy" the faces of old creditors and honest friends.

M. LOUISSON & CO.
Olympia, Dec. 19, 1856. 4tf

ALCOHOL—French Brandy, Bourbon Whiskey and Port Wine, Just received, and for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

BRUSHES—Paint, Sash Tool, Hair, Tooth, Flesh, Clothes and Nail Brushes, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

PATENT MEDICINES—All of the Patent Medicines of the day, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

HORSE CHARMES, ATTENTION—Oil of Cumin and Rhodium, for sale at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the undersigned has obtained Letters of Administration from the Probate Court of Island county, W. T., upon the estate of Isaac N. Ebey, dec'd., late of said county, bearing date October 5th, 1857. All persons who are indebted to said estate, are therefore requested to come forward and make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the estate, are required to present them for adjustment to the undersigned at his residence in Island county, W. T., with the necessary vouchers within one year from the date hereof.

W. S. EBEY, Adm'r.
October, 16, 1857. n47-4t.

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

H. L. YESLER & CO. are now manufacturing a superior article of sawed lumber.

H. L. YESLER & CO.
Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

SONG OF THE EDITOR.

BY J. J. BROWN.

[AN EDITOR'S LIFE.—An "out west" editor thus moralizes on the routine of editorial duties. Near twenty years constant experience in the "chair editorial" does not enable us to deny the "soft impeachment," but the comparisons have amused us somewhat.

"The poorest blind horse, in the most uncompromising bark mill, has his moments of relaxation. To him, the sound of the tannery bell, announcing noon, is a tocsin of joy, and he looks forward, with greatful anticipation, to his prandial oats and mill feed. The wearisome round is stopped; the unlubricated gudgeons quaver out a last squeak, and cease their complaining; the trace chain rattles over the animal's back, and he attempts a youthful canter as he moves off, a happy old horse. With him there are no anticipatory woes; he works in a circle, but a certian number of turns are sure to bring a respite. But with the editor, it is oeherwise! His life, as Mr. Mantilini feelingly remarks, is "one dem'd grind!" His machine never stops. Hot weather, head-aches, sickness at home, are no relief to his perpetual routine, for the paper must come out, and copy must be furnished."]

Sit! sit! sit!
From matim hour till twilight gloom,
He's a "fixture" there in his little room,
Away the moments flit;
And the world without, with joyous din
Moves gally on—but the world within
Is labor, and toil, and care.
No turn knows he in the weary day,
But the turn that shows the pivot's play,
As he turns his easy chair.

Think! think! think!
In the smith's bright forge the fire glows,
But the smith himself the bellows blows,
Merry the hammers clink.
Not so the fire that lights the brain
Of him that wears the galley chain,
Or makes the press-gang go;
He must flash with light, or glow with heat,
With pen in hand his brain may beat,
But never indulge a blow.

Write! write! write!
Though fancy soars on a tired wing,
She must still her tribute celestial bring,
Nor pause in weary flight;
And reason's powers, and memory's store
Must prove their strength and bring their lore,
Antique, sage, and mystic,
All! all, to the utmost thought and particle
Must go in to-morrow's leading article,
Of argument—wit—statistic.

Clip! clip! clip!
No "cabbaging" shears his hand doth hold
But those with which the current gold
By lawful right he'll clip;
The devil has gone, but he will not fail
Of a prompt return with the "morning mail,"
A basket full of "exchanges,"
And then the editor opens and skims
Accidents—murders—marriages—whims—
All over the world he ranges.

Paste! paste! paste!
With a camel's hair brush, and a broken cup
He gathers the scattered paragraphs up,
And sticks them on in haste;
The devil appears with a smile and a bow;
"Please, sir, they're waiting for copy now,"
He says in accents solemn,
The foreman thinks he'll soon impose
The outside form with scraps of prose,
And the leader may be a column."

[From the London Times, Sept. 7.]

Mr. Buchanan's Utah Policy---The European Mormons.

It is said that Mr. Buchanan is resolved to put down Marmonism—at any rate, to break up the community at Utah. There will be great difficulties, owing to the weakness of the Federal Government, half of whose force is reported to have deserted already. *But the new President is a resolute man when he has undertaken a thing, and we hope the days of this abomination are now counted.* We certainly ought to wish this, for it must be confessed that we are a good deal concerned in the growth of Mormonism. It is a fact that the majority of the community—Mr. Caryalhe says nine tenths—are English, Scotb, and Welsh.—How is this? Who is responsible for this? What have our orthodox parish priests been doing, and what have our orthodox dissenting ministers been doing, that their own congregations have been the feeders of such an enormity as this?

It is very poor consolation—but perhaps, it is some little consolation—to find that with respect to our own people, fanaticism has had more to do with the current to this wretched delusion than vice. It would, indeed, be dreadful to think that so many thousands of our men, and especially our women, had designedly, and with their eyes open, joined a system of the grossest polygamy. But it is only just to say that, to a great extent, this was not the case.

THE DONATION LAWS.—A settler in Oregon Territory lately requested an answer to the following question: "Will final proof of four years' actual residence and cultivation be deemed sufficient to secure a patent; or must the proof show that the settler resided upon and cultivated for four full years from the date of his original notification, less three months only?" The Land Office decides that the sixth section of the act of September 1850, granting donations, settlers are required to give notice of their claims within six months after the survey has been made; or, where the lands had been surveyed before settlement, then within three months from the commencement of settlement. In either case, the final proof must show four years' continuous residence and cultivation from *the commencement of the settlement.* It is well known, however, that the requirement stated in the last sentence is evaded in at least five cases out of ten. All that is required for the purpose is an easy swearing conscience.

Col. Thomas H. Benton has been seriously ill with constipation of the bowels, so that his life was nearly despaired of. His condition is still critical, although his physicians express the hope that he will recover.

☞ Judge Daly of the Common Pleas has held the editor of the *Herald* to bail in the sum of $8,000 on a charge of libel made by Daniel E. Sickles.

H. S. WASHBURN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE AND CLOTHING,
Boots & Shoes,
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, CROCKERY,
WOOD AND TIN WARE &c.
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

IT Is the intention of the undersigned to keep constantly on hand such a stock of the above and other articles as will enable him to supply Masters of Vessels, Hotel, Keepers, Trader's, Mechanics, Farmers and Families, with every thing needed, on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.
H. S. WASHBURN,
Port Townsend, Sept. 10th, 1857. [n42-tf.

To Whom it may Concern.

WM. L. MITCHELL, of the firm of Mitchell & Stewart, is my authorized agent to receive and receipt for me and in my name, on all accounts due the undersigned.
Persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to call on him and make immediate payment. His receipts will be good in all cases.
S. L. D. WESTBROOK.
Olympia, Oct. 9, 1857. no.46 tf.

PUGET SOUND
DRUG STORE,
POST-OFFICE BUILDING, MAIN ST.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
G. K. WILLARD. RUFUS WILLARD.
G. K. WILLARD & SON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window-Glass, Soaps,
Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, Pure Wines and Liquors,
(For Medicinal purposes only.)
Tobacco, Cigars, Snuffs, &c., &c.,
Olympia, W. T., Aug. 1st, 1857.

For Sale or Rent.

THE LARGE and commodious two story dwelling, located on Main street, eligibly situate., and well adapted for use either as a retail store, family residence, or boarding house, can be had, for sale or rent, by applying soon.
For further particulars, terms of sale, &c., apply to the undersigned, or to Geo. Gallagher; Olympia.
THOMAS JOHNSTON.
Olympia, May 22, 1857. 26tf

Faugh an Ballagh.

THE UNDERSIGNED have made an arrangement with the North Olympia Mill for a constant supply of assorted Lumber, which we will be happy to sell in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders filled with despatch, and delivered at any place desired.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
MITCHELL & STUART.
Olympia, May 8, 1857. [n24-tf.

NEW STORE!!

THE undersigned would respectfully notify the public that they have taken the building lately occupied by JOHN N. LOW, at the corner of Main and Fourth streets, Olympia, where they are prepared to accommodate the people with good bargains in everything kept for sale in a FIRST CLASS
GROCERY STORE;
Such as Sugar—Brown and Crushed, Coffee, Syrup, Rice, Salratus, Cheese, Pickeles, Preserved Fruits, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Soap, Holland Gin, Brandy Peaches, Boots and Shoes, Bourbon Whiskey, Champagne, Lemon Syrup, Table and Alum Salt, Sherry and Port Wine, Cognac, Old Sazerac-Vintage of 1828, "Old 2" Brandy, Matches, Raisins, Brooms, Fresh California Grapes, Starch, Soda, Yeast Powders, Green and Black Tea, a superior article, Manilla rope, Cut Nails, assorted, Ale, Porter, Cider and Vinegar, Boots and Shoes, a good assortment, together with many other artitles too tedious to mention. As we have located here for the purpose of doing a permanent business, we can assure the public we will do a fair business. Our motto is
"Large Sales and Small Profits,"
and to satisfy you that we live up to it, you have only to call and see our goods and hear the prices. No trouble to show goods. Give us a call.
S. D. WILLIAMS & Co.
Olympia, Oct. 30, 1857.-n49.

INDIGO—Madder, Ext. Logwood, Copperas, Arnatto and Hair Coloring Stuffs, constantly on hand, at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

C. C. FRENCH. E. H. WILSON, WM. G. DUNLAP.
FRENCH, WILSON & CO.
Commission Merchants,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FINE AND HEAVY
CLOTHING,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Orders from the country solicited and attended to in such a manner as to give satisfaction.
All orders must be accompanied by the Cash.
☞ No. 115, Sacramento Street, corner of Leidesdorff, opposite the P. M. S. S. Company's Office, San Francisco.

A Varied assortment of Shaving and Toilet Soap, Perfumeries, Bear's Oil, Pomade, Essential Oils, Essences, &c., at the PUGET SOUND DRUG STORE.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS, I, WILLIAM C. DOBBINS, executed a promissory note, payable to Benjamin Close, dated September the fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, for the amount of three hundred dollars:—And whereas, said note has been lost, I hereby caution the public against buying said note, as it has been paid in full, as I can show by a receipt in my possession.
WM. C. DOBBINS.
Olympia, Sept. 3, 1857. no.41-6w.

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

H. L. YESLER & CO. are now manufacturing a superior article of sawed lumber.
H. L. YESLER & CO.
Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

Notice to Farmers.

THE undersigned is prepared to purchase WOOL, in large or small quantities, if delivered between this date and the 20th July, in a clean, marketable condition, at his store in Olympia, for which he will pay the highest market price in cash and merchandize.
WM. RUTLEDGE.
Olympia, May 29, 1857. no.27-tf.

RURAL ANNUAL & HORTICULTURAL DIRECTORY
For 1857.
PRICE.....25 CTS.

IT CONTAINS a valuable article on Rural Architecture, accompanied by beautiful designs of Farm Houses, Cottages, Suburban Residences, &c., also, practical treatises on the management of Fruit, Flower and Kitchen Gardens, cultivation of Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants, &c., plan for laying out a Fruit Garden, and ornamental grounds with the best location for Fruit Trees, Vegetables, &c., together with useful articles on the rearing and mamagement of Poultry, and various other subjects of interest to every lover of Rural Life. It contains, also, a very full and correct List of Nurserymen in the United States and Canada. List of Agricultural Implements, Makers, &c., together with a list of the Fruits recommended by the American Pomological Society as corrected at its last meeting held at Rochester, Sept. 1856. It is a work of 144 pages, illustrated with 80 engravings and is alike attractive and useful, containing as much matter and more information than many dollar books.
JOSEPH HARRIS,
Rochester, N. Y.
Publisher of Genesee Farmer, and Rural Annual.

J. B. COLE, M. D.,
LATE FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
Offers his services as
Physician and Surgeon
To the people of
PORTLAND AND VICINITY.

DR. C. is Professor of OBSTETRICS, and DISEASES OF FEMALES AND CHILDREN.
☞ Please call and see him—counsel will cost you nothing.
—OFFICE—
NO. 23 "METROPOLIS" HOTEL.
Office Hours from 8 A. M., till 10 o'clock, P. M.
Portland, September 27, 1856. [23-y.

FORWARDING,
Storage & Commission

THE undersigned having erected at Port Townsend, Washington Territory, a large and commodious warehouse, well adapted to the storage of grain, merchandise, freight, etc., intended for transportation up or down the coast, awaiting the necessary means of conveyance, would inform the shippers and traders of the Sound that they are now prepared to store such articles on the usual terms.
Also, being extensively engaged in the business of TRANSPORTATION, either as owners of or agents for most of the coasting vessels of the Sound, they are further prepared to FORWARD such articles of merchandize, stock, and grain as may be entrusted to them, to any point on the Sound or Straits, Vancouver's Island, or elsewhere, as may be desired, at the shortest notice and on accommodating terms.
Patronage respectfully solicited. For further information address the undersigned.
E. S. FOWLER & CO.
Port Townsend, Aug. 14, 1857. no.39-tf.

LIVERY STABLE.

HAVING recently purchased the stable premises, horses, wagons, buggies, &c., belonging to Edmund Sylvester, the undersigned are prepared to let LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S RIDING HORSES, BUGGIES, SADDLES, &c.
Our horses are all young and vigorous, and in good condition. They are also well-broken, and perfectly safe for even the most delicate lady.
Good buggies and teams also always on hand. No fears need be entertained of "break-downs" where we furnish parties.
Having also several teams on the LINE, we stand constantly in readiness to haul goods and merchandize, etc., to and from all parts of the city and country.
Stabling, as heretofore, at customory rates.
Also, a good wagon yard and Oats, Hay, &c., always on hand, for traveling customers, *at the very lowest rates.*
Give us a call.
WESTBROOK & ENSIGN.
Olympia, Aug. 28, 1857. no.40-tf.

FRENCH & WILSON, No. 115 Sacramento street, San Francisco, California. | WM. G. DUNLAP. No. —, Main Street, cor. second, Olympia, W. T.
FRENCH, WILSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS, SHOES, FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
And other Goods adapted to the General Trade at
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Also, forwarding and Commission Merchants, No. 64 Front St., cor. Sacramento, San Francisco.
N. B. Liberal Cash advances made on consignments. Particular attention paid to the purchase of Goods and Puget Sound Lumber.
Aug. 28, 1857. no.40.

GRAND MOUND
NURSERY:
Fruit, Shrubs, & Flowers.

IN addition to my former extensive variety of FRUIT, SHADE, AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
I have lately obtained, from one of the most extensive nurseries in California, a choice lot of
SHRUBBERY, FLOWERS, VINES, &c.,
Among which may be found the following:—
6 varieties English Strawberries;
6 " " Raspberries;
15 " budded Peaches;
50 " Roses, from the California Premium Nursery;
Also, a fine lot of ornamental trees, such as English walnut, American elm, horse chest-nut, butter-nut, weeping willow, &c.
Also, many other varieties of Shrubs and Flowers, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, can be found at the Grand Mound Branch Nursery, in front of E. Sylvester's new residence.
With this addition to my former large and selected assortment of Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Apricot, and other trees, in endless variety, and of from two to four years' growth, I feel sanguine that my nursery is by far the most extensive in the Territory, and am confident that I can sell at prices that cannot be competed with by any engaged in this branch of business.
L. D. DURGIN.
Olympia, Feb. 20, 1857. no.13-ly.

Eight Horse Power.
Pitt's Improved Patent Thresher and Separator.

E. W. GLASGOW & Co., are prepared at short notice, to do up the business of threshing Wheat, Oats, &c., throughout the county of Thurston. The Thresher "puts through" and separates 50 bushels wheat per hour.
Terms:—Wheat per bushel, 11 cents; Oats, 8 cents.
The machine will be kept in operation untill all the wheat in the country is threshed.
T. W. GLASGOW & Co.
Oct. 3, 1856.-n47.

IMPORTANT!
TO CALIFORNIA, OREGON & WASHINGTON TERRITORIES, & MEXICO.

MERCHANTS from either of the above countries will find it to their interest to call, examine, and purchase from the immense and well assorted stock of
Hughes & Wallace,
105 & 107 SACRAMENTO STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
Hughes & Wallace, White Goods, Linens, &c.
Hughes & Wallace, Embroideries, Laces, Hosiery.
Hughes & Wallace, Shirts, Drawers.
Hughes & Wallace, Bonnets, Flowers, Ribbons.
Hughes & Wallace, Yankee Notions, Perfumery.
Hughes & Wallace, Combs, Brushes, Buttons.
Hughes & Wallace, Cravats, Scarfs, Collars, &c.
Agents for J. J. Clark's Spool Cotton and Marshal's Linen Threads. 105 & 107 Sacramento Sts.
N. B.—Orders solicited and carefully executed.
July 3, 1857. no.32-3m.

SCRIP NOTICE.

AS divers pieces of "scrip" are now remaining in my office, belonging to persons whose post office address I do not know, all such persons are notified that by addressing a note to the undersigned, giving their place of residence or post office address, will have their scrip forwarded to them immediately.
WM. W. MILLE,
Q. M. & Com. Gen.
Olympia, July 17, 1857. no.34-tf.

ACCOMMODATION,
AT
Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

AWARE of the great inconvenience and want of suitable accommodation for travelers and business men, in times past, the undersigned has fitted up, in good style and comfortable manner, a *first class HOTEL and boarding house,* for the convenience of travelers from the American side, and residents of the Island in general.
It shall be the constant aim and endeavor of the subscriber to furnish his table with everything calculated to gratify the taste, and render the stay of guests with him agreeable and pleasant. To pleasure seeking parties—to which the scenery of the Island especially will prove inviting—the undersigned will bestow his particular attention.
The public are therefore requested to cal on him as above, near the Government House, Victoria.
CHARLES BAILEY.
Victoria, V. I., July 25, 1857. no.36-ly.

IMPERIAL
Billiard Saloon
—AND—
BOWLING ALLEY.

THE undersigned having just returned from a trip to the States, with the largest, choicest, and best assortment of
WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS, OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, SARDINES, &c.,
ever brought to the Territory, and again become sole proprietor of the above establishment, would hereby inform the citizens of Olympia, and sporting gentry generally, that he is determined to keep a TIP TOP saloon. Those wishing to pass off a few leisure hours, can do so no more agreeably and PROFITABLY than at this favorite resort.
A splendid billiard table is attached to the premises, as well as the necessary "ictas" for playing the game of pool. A good ball alley, in excellent order, also ready for the use of such as desire "indulging" in a healthy exercise.
Prepared oysters, lobsters, clams, sardines, corn, etc., furnished to private parties, in "*French style,*" at the shortest notice.
J. J. WESTBROOK.
Olympia, July 31, 1857. no.36-tf.

BUSINESS CARDS.

D. PHILLIPS, San Francisco. | D. HORTON, Seattle. | D. L. PHILLIPS, Olympia.
PHILLIPS, HORTON, & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail
—DEALERS IN—
DRY GOODS. GROCERIES. SHELF-WARE. HATS. CAPS. BOOTS. SHOES. &C, &C.,
Corner Main and Second Streets, one door north of the Washington Hotel, Olympia, W. T.
☞ D. PHILLIPS, the senior partner, will reside in the city of San Francisco, and attend to purchasing goods, and such commission business as may be entrusted to his care. [ap. 17-ly.

W. H. WOOD,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINES & LIQUORS,
MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.
July 10, 1857. no.33-ly.

THOS. LAMBERT. CHAS. POTTER.
THOS. LAMBERT & Co.,
General Commission Merchants and Importers
OF
WINES, LIQUORS, &C.
Prompt attention paid to the execution of orders for all descriptions of Merchandise,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Cor. Cal. & Front sts.
September 25th, 1857.-n44-4w.

G. A. BARNES. W. N. AYERS.
BARNES & AYERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Hardware,
STOVES & TIN-WARE,
Agricultural Impliments, &c., &c.
Main Street, Three Doors above the Post Office
Olympia, Dec. 22, 1856. no.5-yly.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!
G. COLLIER ROBBINS.
PORTLAND, OREGON:
TAKES pleasure in returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers in Washington Territory, for their very liberal patronage. Watches and Jewelry left with Williams' express will be sent over, and the charges can be collected on delivery. All orders for goods per Williams' Express, will meet prompt attention; and all watches repaired at this establishment are warranted to keep time. On hand and for sale,
Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c.
☞ Remember—"G. COLLIER ROBBINS, WATCH MAKER," PORTLAND. apl 3-n19.

WM. WRIGHT,
SADDLER,
Olympia, Washington Territory.
August 17th 1855-n49-ly.

PACIFIC HOUSE,
WM. COCK, Proprietor,
Corner of Main and Third Streets,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
The proprietor will endeavor to make all comfortable who may favor him with their custom.
Board and Lodging by the Day or Week.
Olympia, Sept. 12, 1856. ly.44.

IRA WARD. SMITH HAYS.
WARD & HAYS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FLOUR, WHEAT, SHORTS, BRAN, LUMBER, &c.
TUMWATER, W. T.
AT the warehouse of WARD & HAYS, two miles south of Olympia, at the falls of Shutes river, the public will at all times find in store, and for sale, any quantity of the above enumerated articles, at prices conformable with the times. Everything they have to sell, they will warrant to be fully equal to what they may represent it. Small vessels can reach the vicinity of their warehouse on the flood. load, and leave on the ebb tide.
Tumwater, Nov. 28, 1856. 2-ly

D. S. MAYNARD, M. D.
SEATTLE,
King County, W. T.,
Having resumed the practice of
MEDICINE
—AND—
SURGERY,
Can at all times be consulted, (unless absent on professional business,) to which he will hold himself constantly in readiness to bestow personal and prompt attention.
☞ Connected with his office, DR. MAYNARD, has, and purposes keeping constantly on hand, a full and complete stock of
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Embracing everything requisite for practice in Medicine Surgery, &c., &c.
N. B. In addition to the above extensive stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., he has likewise received a large and general assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CLOTHING, &c.,
Which will be sold at lowest cash prices.
D. S. MAYNARD.
Seattle, W. T., August 22d, 1856. n41-tf.

M. LOUISSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery ware, &c. &c.
Olympia, W. T., San Francisco, Cal.
M. LOUISSON, I. LICHTNER, A. FRANKEL.
April 22, 1854. 33tf

S. BETTMAN, M. BETTMAN, L. BETTMAN
Bettman Brothers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.
Store on the corner of Main and Second Streets, Olympia, W. T.
☞ A branch of their store is established in Seattle, King county.
Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,
MERCHANT,
STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Oct. 1853. 5tf

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
DEALER IN STOVES, HARD-WARE, TIN-WARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

M. P. BURNS,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, & COUNSELLOR.
—OFFICE:—
NEXT DOOR TO WILSON & DUNLAP'S,
Main Street, Olympia, W. T.

DR. M. P. BURNS returns his sincere thanks for the liberal share of patronage he has received the past five years from a discerning public.
Dr. Burns can be consulted daily at his office, except when absent on professional business. Those residing at a distance can do so by mail.
A genuine supply of MEDICINES constantly on hand.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to diseases of the Eyes, and Chronic diseases of the Blood.
Olympia, April 9, 1857. y-no.20.

W. H. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

CAUTION.

I CAUTION All persons against trespassing on my Land Claim in the county of Lewis, whilst I am temporarily absent. Said claim is on lands claimed by the Puget Sound Agricultural Company.
CHRISTIAN OCHSNER.
Lewis county, Oct. 6th, 1857.—6m.

NOTICE.

I AM now prepared to furnish any bill of SPARS on the shortest notice, at the lowest cash price. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. My facilities for procuring spars cannot be surpassed in Washington Territory. Give me a trial.
MOSES HURD.
Olympia, July 3, 1857. no.32-ly.

NOTICE.

JAMES K. HURD Is my authorized Agent during my absence, and is provided with the necessary Power of Attorney.
ISAAC I. STEVENS.
Olympia, Sept. 15, 1857. tf.

PAY YOUR DEBTS!

HAVING disposed of my entire interest in the "NONPAREIL SALOON" to its former proprietor, I hereby wish to inform my innumerable "debtors and friends," that having once proved to them "a friend in need," (a friend indeed,) at times when to all intents and purposes they were *strapped,* and unable to come up to the *scratch,* thus reluctantly obliging me to book their accounts, that "now is the acceptable time" to make a demonstration of their gratitude. For this purpose I would now gently jog the memory of such as might otherwise be forgetful. I ask as a favor that all indebted to me attend promptly to this matter, for as I am about to leave the country, these accounts MUST be closed.
S. L. D. WESTBROOK.
Olympia, July 31, 1857. no.36-tf.

MEDICAL.
G. K. WILLARD, M. D.,
HAS REMOVED TO THE BUILDING LATELY OCCUPIED BY E. SYLVESTER, MAIN STREET, OLYMPIA.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has opened an office at the above place, for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches; and will hold himself in readiness at all times, to attend to any calls in the line of his profession, to which his entire attention will be devoted.
G. K. WILLARD.
Olympia, April 9, 1857. no.20-ly.

ALTA HOUSE,
VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

THE parties heretofore occupying the ALTA HOUSE, and known under the name and style of GOODWIN & SPEARS, have this day by mutual consent dissolved copartnership. The house will hereafter be conducted under the style of SPEAR & MAYHEW, whose whole desire will be to please, and make the weary traveler feel himself entirely at "home." No pains will be spared to accommodate, and all we ask is a call to insure your patronage.
SPEAR & MAYHEW.
Vancouver, Aug. 28, 1857. no.40-tf.

Hair Cutting, Champooing, &c.

NOW OPENED in Olympia, one door south of the Nonpareil Saloon, a *magnum bonum,* "A No. 1" BARBER SHOP, in which the various functions of such an establishment will be satisfactorily performed, or no charge made.
A supply of fancy soaps, oils, cologne water, perfumes, &c., constantly on hand and for sale.
Call and be *shaved.*
Olympia, May 22, 1857. 26tf.

United States District Court.

THE regular sessions of the United States District Court, as fixed by a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court, are as follows:—
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
At Vancouver, 2d Monday in April, and 1st Monday in October.
—Associate Justice O. B. MCFADDEN, presiding.
SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
At Olympia, 2d Monday in March, and 1st Monday in September.
—Chief Justice EDWARD LANDER, presiding.
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
At Coveland, 2d Monday in February, and 1st Monday in August.
—Associate Justice F. A. CHENOWETH, presiding.
The duration of the terms are limited to a period of three weeks, but may be adjourned before the expiration of that time.
By order of a majority of the JUDGES.
Olympia, March 7, 1857. tf-no.15.

L. P. FISHER'S
Advertising Agency,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
NO. 171½ Washington Street, up stairs, nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House.
L. P. FISHER is the authorized agent of the
PIONEER & DEMOCRAT, Olympia, W. T.;
Marysville Herald;
Sacramento Union;
Pacific Methodist, Stockton;
Sonora Herald;
Nevada Journal;
Grass Valley Telegraph;
Red Bluff Beacon;
Tuolumne Courier;
El Dorado Democrat, Placerville;
San Joaquin Republican, Stockton;
Columbia Gazette;
Mountain Democrat, Placerville;
Calaveras Chronicle, Mokelumne Hill;
Shasta Courier;
Mariposa Gazette;
Yreka Weekly Union;
Trinity Journal, Weaverville;
Iowa Hill News;
Volcano Ledger;
Weekly Ledger, Jackson;
San Jose Telegraph;
Sonoma County Journal;
Folsom Dispatch;
California Mining Journal;
Los Angelos Star;
Santa Barbara Gazette;
San Diego Herald;
Alameda County Gazette;
Placer Courier, Yankee Jim's;
Napa County Reporter;
Sierra Democrat, Downieville;
Humboldt Times;
Oregonian, Portland, O. T.;
Oregon Statesman, Salem, O. T.;
Herald, Jacksonville, O. T.;
Pacific Christian Advocate, Salem, O. T.;
Polynesian, Honolulu, S. I.;
Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu, S. I.;
Mexican Extraordinary, City of Mexico;
Hongkong Register, China.
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L. P. F. has now completed his arrangements for the forwarding of advertisements to all the principal largest circulating Journals and Newspapers published in the Atlantic States.
A fine opportunity is here offered to those who wish to advertise in any part of the Union, of doing so at the lowest rates, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.
Sept. 4, 1857. no.41-tf.

C. B. ADAMS,
ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMS
AGAINST THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE CLAIMS, NOTES, DRAFTS, &C.,
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Office: No. 505, SEVENTH STREET,
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Established n 1853.

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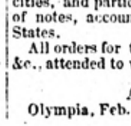

Treasure, Packages, Parcels, Letters and Freight forwarded from all parts of Washington Territory by every steamer to all parts of California and the Atlantic States, leaving the office at Olympia about the 5th and 20th of every month.
Drafts procured on California and all the Eastern cities, and particular attention paid to the collection of notes, accounts, &c., in all parts of the United States.
All orders for the purchase of merchandise, books, &c., attended to with punctuality and dispatch.
S. WILLIAMS, Agent.
At the store of J. & C. E. Williams.
Olympia, Feb. 18, 1856

To Mechanics, Inventors and Manufacturers.

IN ANNOUNCING THE THIRTEENTH Annual Volume of the *Scientific American,* the Publishers respectfully inform the public that in order to increase and stimulate the formation of clubs, they propose to offer
ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED
DOLLARS IN CASH PREMIUMS
for the fifteen largest lists of subscribers sent in by the 1st of January, 1858; said premiums to be distributed as follows:
For the largest list, $300; 2d, $250; 3d, $200; 4th $150; 5th, $100; 6th, $90; 7th, $80; 8th, $70; 9th, $60; 10th, $50; 11th, $40; 12th, $35; 13th, $30; 14th, $25; 15th, $20.
Names of subscribers can be sent in at different times and from different Post Offices. The cash will be paid to the orders of the successful competitors, immediately after the 1st of January, 1858.
Southern, Western, and Canada money will be taken for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit Twenty-six cents extra on each year's subscription to pre-pay postage.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Two Dollars a Year, or One Dollar for Six Months.
CLUB RATES.—Five Copies, for Six Months, $4; Five Copies, for Twelve Months, $8; Ten Copies for Six Months, $8; Ten Copies for Twelve Months, $15; Twenty Copies, for Twelve Months, $28.
For all Clubs of Twenty and over, the yearly subscription is only $1 40.
The new volume will be printed upon fine paper with new type.
The general character of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is well known, and, as heretofore, it will be chiefly devoted to the promulgation of information relating to the various *Mechanical and Chemical Arts, Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Mill Work,* and all interests which the light of *Practical Science* is calculated to advance. It is issued weekly, in form for binding; it contains annually from 500 to 600 finely executed Engravings, and Notices of American and European Improvements, together with an Official List of American Patent Claims published weekly in advance of all other papers.
It is the aim of the Editors of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN to present all subjects discussed in its columns in a practical and popular form. They will also endeavor to maintain a candid fearlessness in combating and exposing false theories and practices in Scientific and Mechanical matters, and thus preserve the character of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN as a reliable Encyclopedia of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge.
☞ Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country.
MUNN & CO., Publishers,
and Patent Agents, No. 128 Fulton street, New York.

Emerson's Magazine
AND
PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.

The friends of these favorite Monthlies will be pleased to learn that in their consolidation the best literary and artistic talent of both publications has been secured, and that the most attractive features of each will be retained in the combined work.
In its literary tone, and in its pictorial embellishments, the publishers will spare no pains or expense to make it a worthy representative of American literature and American art.
In its criticisms it will aim to be just and truthful, and in its discussions fearless and independent.
It will be purely national in its character, and will be careful to preserve and cultivate that wholesome moral and religious tone so highly cherished by the American public, and so essential to the welfare of the race.
We hope to merit the continued favor of all the old friends of both "Putnam" and "Emerson," and to make hosts of new ones in all quarters.
Though the consolidated Magazine will contain a few less pages, yet there being nearly one-third more matter on each page, each number will contain as much as "Putnam" since the enlargement.
All subscribers having paid in advance for either of the Magazines will receive the combined work to the full amount of their subscription.
TERMS—Three Dollars a year; Single copies, 25 cents.
For sale by all Booksellers and News Dealers. A liberal per centage allowed to Postmasters and Agents for circulating the Magaziue.
CLUBS—Two copies, Five Dollars; Five copies, Ten Dollars. A splendid LIBRARY of FORTY LARGE BOUND VOLUMES is presented to every person who gets up a Club of 24 subscribers. Full particulars on application. We prefer that Clubs shall not be formed where the Magazine is for sale in the trade.
We will furnish any of the readers of "Putnam" the July, August and September numbers of "Emerson," containing the opening chapters of the "Life of Washington," for fifty cents. The "Life of Washington" will be continued through the next volume, and the whole will be illustrated with several hundred fine original engravings.
"My Thirty Years Out of the Senate," by Major Jack Downing, was commenced in the January number of "Emerson," 1857, and will be continued through several numbers more. The letters embraced in each number will be found of exceeding interest, not only for their humor and drollery, but also for their historical character.
Volumes commence in July and January, yet subscribers may commence at any time.
Any of the nine volumes of "Putnam" that have been published, neatly bound in cloth, may be had through any bookseller or news agent, price $2 each, or half morocco, $3. As the plates are about to be melted up, this is the last opportunity that will be offered for obtaining a set of this standard American work.
Four volumes of "Emerson" have been published. Vols. I, II and III, elegantly bound and profusely illustrated, can be obtained at $1 50 each, and Vol. IV at $2.
Odd numbers of back volumes furnished when desired.
J. M. EMERSON & CO., Publishers,
No. 371 Broadway, New York.

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BIOGRAPHY.
BY WILLIAM ELDER.

IN announcing the life of DR. KANE, we are but anticipating the wishes of thousands and tens of thousands of the admirers of the great man.
Having been a personal friend of the deceased, and enjoying a large share of his confidence, Dr. Elder is well qualified to do justice to the subject.
This work will be issued in one handsome octavo volume, and will equal in every respect the superb volumes of "Arctic Explorations," recently published. It will contain a new full face portrait, executed on steel, as well as engravings of his residence, tomb, medals, &c.
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It is more interesting than
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being a faithful account of privations and hardships, the narrative of which cannot be read without a shudder.
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have vied with each other in extolling its merits.
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A Personal Narrative, by Elisha Kent Kane, M. D. U. S. N. One volume, 8vo., upwards of 550 pages, containing 300 Steel Plates and Wood Engravings, including a fine steel Portrait of Sir John Franklin, being the only one ever engraved in America, also, a Biography of Franklin, by S. Austin Allibone, Esq. $3.00.
This work is totally distinct from the second Arctic Expedition, and embraces much valuable and interes